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KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS

TRADE MARK

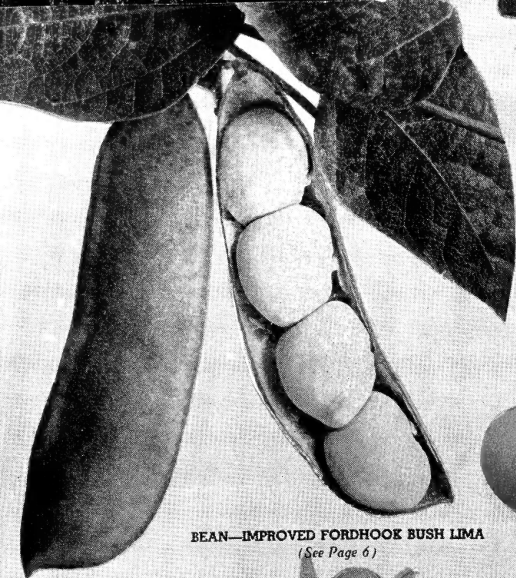
*1942 Annual Catalog
for Florida*



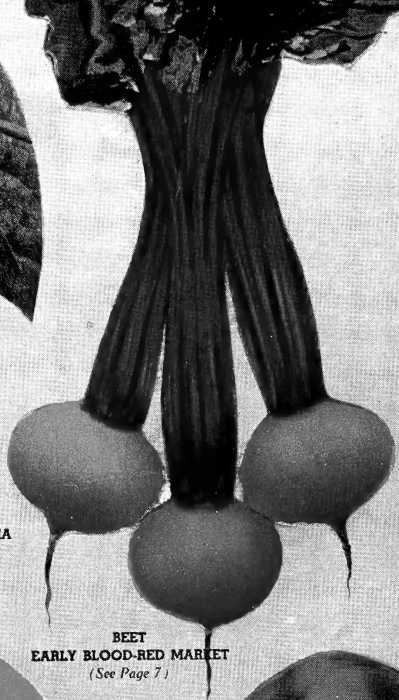
THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY

General Offices and Mail Order Department, Plant City, Florida

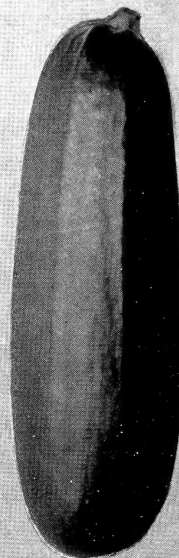
TWELVE KILGORE STORES SERVING FLORIDA



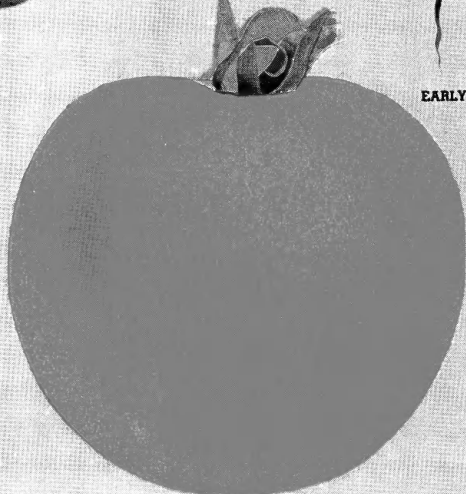
BEAN—IMPROVED FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA
(See Page 6)



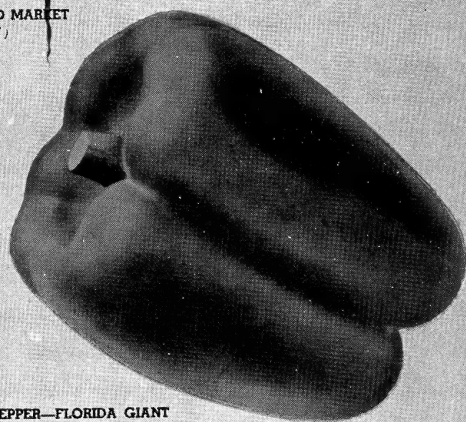
**BET
EARLY BLOOD-RED MARKET**
(See Page 7)



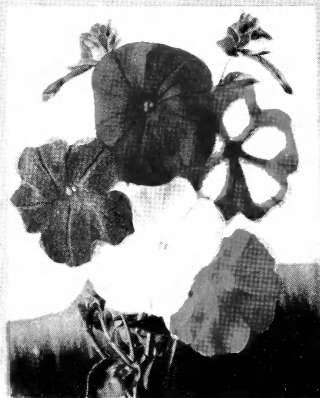
SQUASH—BLACK ZUCCHINI
(See Page 30)



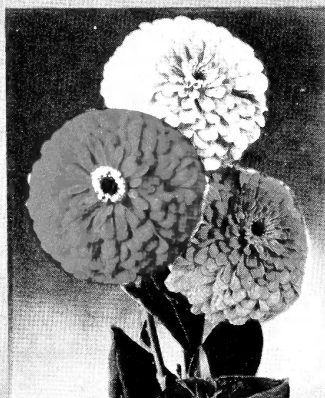
TOMATO—IMPROVED RUTGERS
(See Page 33)



PEPPER—FLORIDA GIANT
(See Page 24)



PETUNIA—SUPERB MIXTURE
(See Page 40)



ZINNIA—SUNBURST MIXTURE
(See Page 49)



PHLOX—PENINSULAR MIXTURE
(See Page 48)

ORDER SHEET

Name _____

P.O. Box, Street.

or R.F.D. No.

Post Office

County.

State

Ship by

Parcel Post

Express ☐Freight ☐

Exp. or Frt. Office

Date _____

19

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Check

Money Order

Cash..

Stamps

Total

IMPORTANT! Be sure address and shipping instructions are correct. Please write plainly.

ON ITEMS NOT MARKED POSTPAID BE SURE YOUR REMITTANCE INCLUDES THE NECESSARY POSTAGE.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds or bulbs we sell, and we will not be responsible for the crop. No reputable seedman gives any warranty.

We test our seeds for germination before we send them to our customers. We have the fullest confidence in the quality of all the seeds we sell, but we have no control over them after they leave our hands. Satisfactory germination and production are dependent upon many factors other than the quality of the seed, such as weather, soil conditions, methods of planting, cultivating and fertilizing. This is why responsible seedsmen cannot give any warranty.

Quantity**Price**

Dollars

Cents

Tear Off Along This Line

We would like to send our catalog to several of your friends. Space on the reverse side of this sheet is provided for this purpose.

If you are interested in flower culture and home beautification and wish a copy of *Kilgore's Flower Planting Guide for Florida* be sure to mark X in this space ☐

PLEASE DO NOT FORGET TO GIVE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

[SEE OTHER SIDE]

TEAR OFF ALONG THIS LINE

PLEASE WRITE BELOW

The names of several of your neighbors or friends who you believe might be interested in receiving a copy of our catalog.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT DIRECTIONS TO CUSTOMERS

By carefully observing the following directions, mistakes and misunderstandings will be very largely avoided.

All Seed Crops are Short—Order Early

Seed Crop Shortage

Crops of most seed items are in very short supply this year, due to the inability of obtaining any seed from Europe, and the poor growing conditions which have prevailed in most of the seed growing areas of the north and west. We advise early purchases while supplies are still available.

How to Order

Please be careful to sign your name, box number, street or rural route, post office and State on every order. Be sure to tell us your nearest express or freight office should you desire the seed forwarded by express or freight. *Please write plainly.*

Cash With Order or C. O. D.

Ours is a cash business and our prices are made on that basis. Customers are requested to remit when ordering, and by so doing save the C.O.D. fee charged by express companies, banks, and postal authorities for collecting and returning money.

Perishable Items Not Sent C. O. D.

Perishable items, such as strawberry plants, rose bushes, nursery stock, seed potatoes, onion sets, etc., are not sent C.O.D. under any circumstances. Remittance for such items must be sent with order.

How to Send Money

Remittances should be made by post-office money orders, express money orders, drafts or checks.

Remittance by Stamps

On orders for seeds where the amount is less than 50 cents, we will accept stamps in good condition the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oiled paper, if possible, to prevent their sticking together or to the order.

Export Shipments to Cuba, the West Indies, and Foreign Countries

For the convenience of our customers in the West Indies we have established the following agencies: M. J. Diaz y Cia, San Martin S/N, Havana, Cuba; Mr. A. C. Kopf, Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines; Mr. F. C. Albury, Nassau, Bahamas; Sociedad Agricola Cooperativa de Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Mr. Leslie R. Mordecai, 158 Harbour St., Kingston, Jamaica; Mr. Georges Coupet, P. O. Box A-25, Port au Prince, Haiti. These agents carry a fairly full line of Kilgore's Bred-Rite Seeds during the season.

For direct deliveries outside the continental United States, all prices quoted as "Postpaid" in this catalog are on an f.o.b. Plant City, Florida, basis, and the proper amount for postage must be added to the cost of the seeds.

POSTAL INFORMATION

PARCEL-POST RATES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

Parcel-Post Zones

Postal rates which went into effect on October 1, 1932 still apply. The weight limit for all zones is 70 pounds.

From the Fourth to the Eighth Zone, shipments weighing 10 pounds or more usually go as cheaply by express. Any weight up to 40 pounds in the first and second zones and 22 pounds in the third zone will usually go just as cheaply by parcel post as by freight or express.

In many sections of Florida that are not easily accessible by freight or express, parcel-post service will be found not only far more satisfactory, but more economical. If you are on a rural route, delivery will be made to your door by mail.

Most Florida points are in the First or Second Zone; however, Jacksonville north, Live Oak north and west, and points on the East Coast south of Delray are in the Third Zone.

First and second zone, first pound 8c, 2 pounds 10c, each additional pound over 2 pounds add 1c per pound.

	First lb.	Each Additional lb.
Third Zone.....	9 cts.	2 cts.
Fourth Zone.....	10 cts.	3.5 cts.
Fifth Zone.....	11 cts.	5.5 cts.
Sixth Zone.....	12 cts.	7 cts.
Seventh Zone.....	14 cts.	9 cts.
Eighth Zone.....	15 cts.	11 cts.

Due to present uncertain conditions, all prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

Parcel-Post Rates to Cuba and the West Indies

The parcel-post rate to Cuba and all other points in the West Indies is 14 cents for each pound or fraction thereof. If the net weight of an order is 1 pound or more, 1 pound must always be added to cover weight after being packed for shipment. Packages of merchandise weighing 8 ounces or less are subject to the postage rate of 1½ cents for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces.

We Pay Postage to Points in Florida

Please bear in mind that the postpaid prices indicated in this catalog include delivery to any point in Florida.

Prices Subject to Change

This catalog is printed during the early fall months. The market on many items of garden and field seeds, as well as supplies, has not yet been fully established. Consequently, prices on these items indicate value at time these pages are printed. In practically all cases orders will be filled at prices indicated in this catalog, but during this critical period it must be understood that all prices are subject to change without notice. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Non-Warranty

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we sell, and we will not be responsible for the crop.

We test our seeds for germination before we send them to our customers. We have the fullest confidence in the quality of all the seeds we sell, but we have no control over them after they leave our hands. Satisfactory germination and production are dependent upon many factors other than the quality of the seed, such as methods of planting, cultivating, and fertilizing.

Return of Seeds for Exchange

To safeguard our customers and ourselves, seeds may not be returned if seed package has been broken. In case of error on our part, unbroken packages may be returned within 10 days after shipment and we will gladly make correction at our expense. No customer would want to plant seed that had been returned from broken or opened packages, nor would we feel safe in filling an order with such returned seed. This is one reason we have never followed the policy of putting out our seeds to dealers. Our seeds are never out of our hands until they are sold direct to you thru our mail order department or thru one of our own stores or agencies.

First Zone, within 50 miles from Plant City, Fla.
Second Zone, within 50 to 150 miles from Plant City, Fla.
Third Zone, within 150 to 300 miles from Plant City, Fla.
Fourth Zone, within 300 to 600 miles from Plant City, Fla.
Fifth Zone, within 600 to 1000 miles from Plant City, Fla.
Sixth Zone, within 1000 to 1400 miles from Plant City, Fla.
Seventh Zone, within 1400 to 1800 miles from Plant City, Fla.
Eighth Zone, all over 1800 miles from Plant City, Fla.

If in doubt about your zone rate, obtain it from your postmaster, and be sure to send enough to cover necessary postage. If you send too much, it will be returned to you.

When you order your seeds to come by express or freight we can send them collect, so you may pay the transportation charges on delivery. When ordering your seeds to be shipped by express or freight, always give your express or freight station, if it is not the same as your post-office. If your order is to be sent parcel-post, the postage must be paid in advance if the items ordered are not indicated as "postpaid" in this catalog, and you must send us the amount of postage in addition to the cost of the seeds. Do not have your order delayed or reduced by failing to add necessary postage. It will be found plainly stated above each item whether or not it is postpaid.

Make A Home Garden For Health, Pleasure and Profit

The possibilities of a home garden should be given more attention by Florida farmers and townspeople; especially under present conditions, with foodstuffs of all kinds going up in price.

In traveling through farming sections and small towns of Florida it is strange to find so few home gardens providing a bountiful supply of good, wholesome, fresh vegetables for the home table. Florida climate and soils are favorable to producing the finest home gardens in the United States. Unlike any other state in the Union, in Florida fresh vegetables can be grown every month in the year; especially during the late fall, winter and early spring months, when they cannot be grown in other sections of the U. S.

Even if it were possible to purchase vegetables more cheaply than to produce them, yet would it not be much more desirable to have a large variety of fresh vegetables, of your own growing, available at a moment's notice in your own garden?

In Florida, a well-kept garden can be had with little effort and small expense and, as many test plantings have revealed, will yield a monetary return several times as large as that from an equal area devoted to any other crop that could be grown on Florida farms.

Doctors, nurses and dieticians all advise the use of a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables in the diet in order to provide the essentials which are so necessary for the health and well-being of the human system. Experts tell us that vegetables contain a higher percentage of these body-regulating essentials, such as mineral salts, vitamins and roughage, than are contained in any other food or food product. Statistics prove that people who eat lots of fresh vegetables throughout the year have less sickness and fewer doctor bills to pay than people who use fresh vegetables sparingly.

Make a home garden this season. It will be a source of health, pleasure and profit to you and your family.

How To Plant Home Garden Vegetables in Florida

Many mistakes may be avoided by following directions given in this table. The time requirements indicated for crops to reach edible size varies, of course, according to the season, varieties and soil conditions. Allowance also must be made for the relative estimate of the yields, due

to climatic and soil conditions. However, the averages indicated in the table will be found to be fairly accurate for Florida growing conditions on the basis of many years of observation and experience.

VEGETABLES	Number of Running Feet of Row for Family of Five	Seeds or Plants to Provide for Family of Five	Depth to Cover in Inches	Space Between Rows	Set Plants or Thin Out to Inches in Row	Approximate Time Required to Produce Crop from Seed or Transplanting (Days)
Beans (Bush)	200 ft.	4 lbs.	2 in.	3 ft.	2 to 3 in.	48 to 56
Beans (Pole)	80 to 100 hills	¼ lb.	2 in.	3 to 4 ft.	3 ft. (hills)	65 to 70
Beans (Bush Lima)....	40 ft.	1 lb.	1 in.	2½ to 3 ft.	4 to 5 in.	65 to 75
Beans (Pole Lima)....	20 hills	½ lb.	1 in.	3 to 4 ft.	3 ft. (hills)	88 to 90
Beet	80 ft.	2 oz.	½ to 1 in.	1½ to 2 ft.	2 to 3 in.	56 to 68
Broccoli	40 ft.	½ oz.	½ to 1 in.	3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	115
Brussels Sprouts	20 ft.	1 pkt. or 15	½ in.	2½ ft.	18 to 24 in.	90
Cabbage	60 ft.	50	½ in.	2½ to 3 ft.	12 to 15 in.	80 to 115
Chinese Cabbage	20 ft.	1 pkt.	¼ in.	2½ to 3 ft.	12 to 15 in.	85
Cantaloupe & Muskmelon	10 hills	1 pkt.	½ to 1 in.	4 to 5 ft.	4 ft. (hills)	75 to 100
Carrot	40 ft.	½ oz.	½ in.	1½ to 2 ft.	2 to 3 in.	75 to 92
Cauliflower	40 ft.	30	½ in.	2 to 3 ft.	18 to 20 in.	85 to 105
Celery	25 ft.	100	¾ in.	3 ft.	3 in.	100 to 125
Collard	50 ft.	1 pkt. or 30	½ in.	2½ to 3 ft.	18 in.	60
Corn (Sweet)	200 ft.	1 lb.	2 in.	3 ft.	16 to 18 in.	65 to 80
Corn (Roasting Ear)...	300 ft.	1 lb.	2 in.	3 ft.	18 to 24 in.	68 to 85
Cucumber	10 hills	1 pkt.	¾ in.	4 to 5 ft.	2 to 3 ft. (hills)	40 to 50
Eggplant	30 ft.	12	½ in.	4 to 5 ft.	36 in.	115 to 125
Endive (Escarolle) ...	40 ft.	1 pkt.	¼ in.	2 ft.	12 in.	70
Kale	20 ft.	1 pkt.	¼ to ½ in.	2 ft.	15 to 20 in.	70
Kohl Rabi	60 ft.	1 pkt.	¼ to ½ in.	1½ to 2 ft.	4 to 6 in.	50
Leek	50 ft.	1 oz.	½ in.	1½ ft.	3 to 4 in.	80
Lettuce	150 ft.	1 oz.	¼ in.	1½ to 2 ft.	10 to 15 in.	60 to 90
Mustard	40 ft.	1 pkt.	½ in.	2 ft.	12 in.	60
Okra	75 ft.	2 oz.	¾ to 1 in.	3 to 4 ft.	10 to 15 in.	42 to 45
Onion	80 ft.	1 oz.	¼ to ½ in.	18 in.	3 to 4 in.	110 to 140
Onion Sets	40 ft.	1 qt.	1 in.	18 in.	2 to 3 in.	30 to 60
Parsley	50 ft.	1 pkt.	¼ to ½ in.	15 to 18 in.	4 to 6 in.	90
Parsnip	50 ft.	1 pkt.	½ in.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 4 in.	120
Peas (English or Garden)	200 ft.	3 lbs.	2 to 3 in.	2½ to 3 ft.	1 to 2 in.	50 to 60
Pepper	20 ft.	12	½ in.	3 to 4 ft.	18 to 20 in.	105 to 125
Potatoes	200 ft.	15 lbs.	4 to 6 in.	3 ft.	12 to 15 in.	75 to 80
Pumpkin	12 hills	1 pkt.	½ in.	6 to 8 ft.	5 ft. (hills)	65 to 75
Radish	50 ft.	3 pkts.	½ in.	15 to 18 in.	1 to 2 in.	21 to 25
Rhubarb	20 ft.	6	½ to ¾ in.	3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	125
Rutabaga	40 ft.	1 pkt.	¼ in.	2 to 3 ft.	5 to 6 in.	90
Salsify	25 ft.	½ oz.	1 to 1½ in.	18 in.	2 to 4 in.	120
Spinach—Bloomsdale ...	75 ft.	1 oz.	½ in.	16 to 20 in.	2 to 4 in.	40
Spinach—New Zealand..	25 ft.	1 oz.	¾ to 1 in.	3 ft.	20 in.	60
Squash (Bush)	12 hills	1 pkt.	½ to 1 in.	4 to 5 ft.	2 ft. (hills)	42 to 52
Squash (Running).....	10 hills	1 pkt.	¾ to 1 in.	8 to 10 ft.	5 to 6 ft. (hills)	100 to 115
Swiss Chard	40 ft.	½ oz.	½ to 1 in.	1½ to 2 ft.	4 to 6 in.	75 to 80
Tomato	150 ft.	1 pkt. or 48	½ in.	5 to 6 ft.	2 to 2½ ft.	85 to 110
Turnip	60 ft.	1 pkt.	¼ in.	15 to 20 in.	¾ to 1 in.	35 to 50
Watermelon	10 hills	1 pkt.	½ to 1 in.	8 to 10 ft.	96 in.	88 to 100

WHAT AND WHEN TO PLANT IN FLORIDA

(VEGETABLE AND FIELD CROP SEEDS)

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY. Beets, Beans, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Collard, Cauliflower, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed, Onion Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Peppers, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Rye, Sage, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Tomatoes, Turnips, Rutabagas, Watermelon.

MARCH. Pole, Lima, Bush and Field Beans; Benne, Bermuda, and all other Grasses, Cabbage, Carrots, Cantaloupes, Chufas, Collard, Crotalaria, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard; Sweet, Field, Kaffir and Pop-Corn; Potatoes, Radishes, Golden and Pearl Millet, Okra, Tomatoes, Turnips, Cowpeas, Velvet and Soy Beans; Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Rape, Spinach, Sorghum, Sage, Squashes, Sunflower, Egyptian Wheat, and Watermelons.

APRIL. Pole and Field Beans, all Grasses, Cantaloupes, Cowpeas, Beggarweed, Chufas, Benne, Field, Kaffir and Pop-Corn; Crotalaria; Velvet and Soy Beans; Cattail and Golden Millet, Mustard, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rice, Sorghum, Sunflower, Watermelon, and Egyptian Wheat.

MAY. Pole and Field Beans; Benne, Beggarweed, Crotalaria, various Grasses; Field, Kaffir, and Pop-Corn; Chufas, Velvet and Soy Beans; Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Radishes, Sorghum, Sunflower, Okra, and Egyptian Wheat.

JUNE. Beggarweed, Chufas, Collard, Crotalaria, various Grasses, Eggplants, Egyptian Wheat, Velvet and Soy Beans; June and Kaffir Corn, Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Peppers, Rice, Okra, Mustard, Sorghum, Sunflower, Turnips, Rutabagas.

JULY. Beggarweed, Celery, Chufas, Eggplants, various Grasses, Collard, Kaffir Corn, Mustard, Millets, Okra, Cow-

peas, Spanish Peanuts, Peppers, Rice, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas, all varieties Velvet and Soy Beans; and Sunflower.

AUGUST. Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cucumbers, Cauliflower, Celery, Collard, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, Grasses, Golden Millet, Peppers, Fall Potatoes, Mustard, Okra, Onion Sets, Cowpeas, Radishes, Spinach, Squashes, Tomatoes, Sunflowers, Sorghum, Turnips, and Rutabagas.

SEPTEMBER. Bush Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collard, Cucumbers, Endive, Grasses, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Okra, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Irish Potatoes, Rhubarb, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Squashes, Tomatoes, Turnips, and Rutabagas.

OCTOBER. Various Grasses, Bush Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collard, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Rhubarb, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats and Sage.

NOVEMBER. Carpet and Rye Grasses, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Potatoes, Garden Peas, Pepper, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, and Vetch.

DECEMBER. Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Chinese Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Collard, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Potatoes, Garden Peas, Pepper, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Sage, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, and Oats.

(FLOWER SEEDS)

Kind of Flower—When to Plant	
AGERATUM—Sept. thru March	
ALYSSUM—Sept. thru Jan.	
ARCTOTIS OR AFRICAN DAISY—Sept. thru Jan.	
ASTER—Sept. thru April	
BABY'S BREATH OR GYPSOPHILA—Sept. thru Jan.	
BACHELOR'S BUTTON OR CENTAUREA—Sept. thru Jan.	
BALEAF, DOUBLE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED—Sept. thru March	
BEAN—SCARLET RUNNER—Feb. thru May	
BLUE LACE FLOWER OR DIDISCUS—Sept. thru Jan.	
CALENDULA—Sept. thru Jan.	
CALLIOPSIS—Sept. thru Feb.	
CANDYTUFF—Sept. thru Feb.	
CARNATION—Sept. thru Dec.	
COSMOS—March thru May	

Kind of Flower—When to Plant	
CYNOGLOSSUM OR CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT—Sept. thru March	
CYTRESS VINE—March thru May	
DAISY—SHASTA—Sept. thru Jan.	
DIANTHUS OR CHINESE PINKS—Sept. thru March	
GAILLARDIA OR BLANKET FLOWER—Any month of the year.	
GLOBE AMARANTH—Feb. thru July	
GOULD (ORAMENTAL)—Feb. thru May	
HELIANTHUS OR ORNAMENTAL SUNFLOWER—Feb. thru Aug.	
HELICHRYSUM OR STRAWFLOWER—Sept. thru March	
HOLLYHOCK (CUBAN)—Aug. thru Jan.	
LARKSPUR—Nov. thru Jan.	
LITPIN—Sept. thru Dec.	
MARIGOLD—Feb. thru May and again in Sept.	

Kind of Flower—When to Plant	
MORNING GLORY—March thru June	
NASTURTIUM—Sept. thru March	
PANSY—Sept. thru Dec.	
PHLOX—Sept. thru Feb.	
POPPY—CALIFORNIA—Sept. thru Jan.	
PETUNIA—Sept. thru June	
PORTULACA OR SUN PLANT—Feb. thru Aug.	
QUEEN ANNE'S LACE—Sept. thru Jan.	
SALVIA—Sept. thru June	
SCABIOSA OR MOURNING BRIDE—Sept. thru Dec.	
SNAPDRAGON OR ANTIRRHINUM—Sept. thru Jan.	
SWEET PEA—Sept. thru Dec.	
STAFICE—Sept. thru Jan.	
TITHONIA OR FLORIDA SUNFLOWER—Feb. thru June	
VERBENA—Any month of the year	
VINCA OR PERIWINKLE—Any month	
ZINNIA—Feb. thru Aug.	

If interested in flowers, write for "Kilgore's Flower Guide for Florida"

For quick rooting of cuttings of flowering shrubs, use HORMODFN or ROOTONE. (See page 46.)

FIELD SEED PLANTING CALENDAR FOR FLORIDA

Crop	Weight Per Bu.	Seed Per Acre	Time to Plant
Beans, String	60 lbs.	45-60 lbs.	Middle Aug.-Apr. 1
Beans, Lima	60 lbs.	45-60 lbs.	Middle Aug.-Apr. 1
Beans, Soy	60 lbs.	15-60 lbs.	Mar.-July
Beans, Velvet	60 lbs.	30 lbs.	Mar.-July
Beggarweed		10 lbs.	Apr.-Aug.
Benne or Sesame		3-5 lbs.	Mar.-July
Cane, Sorghum	50 lbs.	15-50 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Chufas	44 lbs.	11-16 lbs.	Apr.-Aug.
Clover, Alyce		5-10 lbs.	Apr.-June
Clover, White Dutch		12-15 lbs.	Oct.-Jan.
Clover, Persian		8-10 lbs.	Oct.-Jan.
Clover, California Bur.		20-30 lbs.	Oct.-Jan.
Clover, Black Medic		10-15 lbs.	Oct.-Jan.
Corn, Sweet	44 lbs.	11 lbs.	Jan.-Mar.
Corn, Field	56 lbs.	7 lbs.	Feb.-July
Corn, Kaffir	50 lbs.	10-50 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Corn, Chicken	50 lbs.	8-10 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Crotalaria		10-20 lbs.	Mar.-June
Grass, Bermuda		25-100 lbs.	Mar.-Nov.
Grass, Carpet		25-100 lbs.	Oct.-Dec., Mar.-June

Crop	Weight Per Bu.	Seed Per Acre	Time to Plant
Grass, Sudan		5-20 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Grass, Dallis		10-20 lbs.	Sept. Jan.
Grass, Bahia		15-20 lbs.	Any Time
Millet, Cattail or Pearl	50 lbs.	8-10 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Millet, Golden	50 lbs.	50 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Oats	32 lbs.	40 lbs.	Oct.-Jan.
Peas, Cowpeas	60 lbs.	60 lbs.	Mar.-Sept.
Peas, English or Garden	56 lbs.	56-84 lbs.	Sept.-Feb.
Peanuts, Runner	25 lbs.	25 lbs.	Mar.-July
Peanuts, Spanish Improved	25 lbs.	25 lbs.	Mar.-July
Peanuts, Spanish Small	25 lbs.	25 lbs.	Mar.-July
Peanuts, Valencia	22 lbs.	22 lbs.	Mar.-July
Potatoes, Irish	60 lbs.	600 lbs.	Sept.-Mar.
Rape		4-8 lbs.	Sept.-Mar.
Rice	44 lbs.	22 lbs.	Mar.-July
Rye	56 lbs.	14-56 lbs.	Sept.-Jan.
Sesbania		30-40 lbs.	May-July
Sorghum		5 lbs. to 1 lb.	Mar.-Aug.
Sunflower		6 lbs.	Mar.-Sept.
Wheat, Egyptian	50 lbs.	8-10 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.

General Offices and Mail Order Department, Plant City, Florida

BEANS

Our Bean seed is first-class, high germinating, guaranteed Western-grown stock.

CULTURE OF GREEN AND WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS. Medium low land is best suited for this crop, such a low hammock, muck or pine land. Beans are a quick maturing crop and are usually followed by some other crop which gets the benefit of the fertilizer not taken by the beans. When another crop is to follow, plant the beans in rows 5 feet apart, so that you can plant between the rows before you finish harvesting the beans, but if a follow-crop is not desired, plant in 3-foot rows. As a general rule the green-podded sorts are the most salable. We list only the very best varieties for market and home use.

Spring planting in the southern and central part of the State begins January 1 and continues until April. Fall planting starts in August. For a fall crop, plant from the middle of August until the middle of October; for a main crop on the Florida East Coast plant from October to December. Sow seed in drills, dropping a bean every $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, and cover 2 inches deep. Use a high-grade bean or vegetable fertilizer. On muck soils apply 600 to 1200 pounds of fertilizer per acre. On sandy loam apply 1200 to 2000 pounds

per acre, making one application. Soil should be thoroughly prepared, and fertilizer put out from a week to ten days before planting. There is always a risk of the fertilizer burning and killing the vitality of the seed when both are put in at the same time. Where the crop has had a setback, a hundred pounds of Nitrate of Soda or Nitrate of Potash per acre will do wonders. However, we do not recommend the use of nitrate except in rare cases, because both the carrying and eating quality may be materially injured by the excessive use of Nitrate of Soda or Nitrate of Potash.

To control mildew and rust, use Sulfofide spray or Sulphur dust. (See page 55.) Pyrox is also a good spray to control diseases of beans, especially anthracnose. To prevent speckled and moldy beans in transit, dip them in Sulfofide. (See page 55.) The most effective control for the bean jassid, commonly called white fly or green fly, is Pyrocide dust. (See page 54.)

Inoculate bean seed with Nitragin for best results. Hastens maturity, increases yields and enriches the soil. (See page 51.)

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

Plant 3 pecks to 1 bushel per acre.

All prices quoted are postpaid.

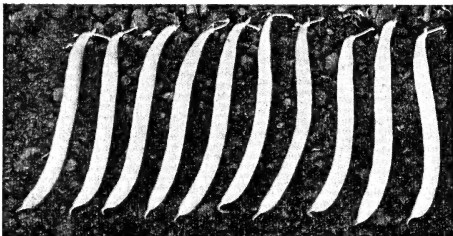
Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

PLENTIFUL. (50 days.) A very heavy yielder. Plants more spreading in growth than Bountiful, and should be given a little wider spacing in the row. Somewhat more resistant to rust than Bountiful and other varieties. The pods are longer, slightly thicker, and narrower than Bountiful, flat, straight, and of medium deep green color. Pods should be picked frequently, otherwise they take on a slick, shiny or glossy appearance, which is objectionable from a marketing standpoint. They are brittle, tender, stringless and have a distinctive flavor. This variety seems to do better on sandy soils than on marl and muck in Florida.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE. (48 days.) This variety possesses all the desirable characteristics of the regular Black Valentine, and in addition, it is completely stringless. The plant is large, vigorous, erect and very prolific. The oval pods are nearly straight, dark green, strictly stringless, and of fine quality and delicate flavor. They retain their color and texture in shipping long distances. Attractive in appearance, of high edible quality and a good shipper, this variety has become one of Florida's leaders. Produces better under Florida conditions as a fall and winter crop, than as a spring crop.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.



Typical Pods of Stringless Black Valentine

TENDERGREEN. (50 days.) This variety is becoming more and more popular due to its consistently high productivity and excellent shipping qualities. It is a little earlier than Giant Stringless, and the plants are large, erect, and thick stemmed. The pods average six inches in length, are attractive in appearance, being nearly straight, round, fleshy, dark green, absolutely stringless, and of excellent quality. Our strain of this variety has been developed for uniformity in shape, size and color. A most desirable, high quality variety to grow for home use and for market. A sure cropper, even under relatively poor growing conditions.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

BOUNTIFUL. (48 days.) A most popular variety for many markets, especially in the east. A vigorous grower, very productive, with very large, beautiful, long, broad, flat, thick pods, slightly curved, of attractive light-green color, entirely stringless, tender, and of excellent quality. A consistently high producer, of attractive appearance and high edible quality. Seed supply of this variety extremely limited.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD. (52 days.) A favorite with Florida truck-growers and in great demand on many markets, especially in the Middle West and South. Pods are round, long, meaty, and entirely stringless when young or old, of excellent quality, and a very heavy yielder.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

FULL MEASURE. (52 days.) A round podded sort, bearing a heavy crop of long, straight, tender, stringless pods. This is one of the best green podded Beans on the market. We do not hesitate to recommend it most highly.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

STRINGLESS LONG ROUND GREEN POD. (52 days.) A prolific, entirely stringless, high-quality bean. Pods are straight, long, round, and very fleshy. It is an excellent shipper, and of very attractive appearance. This splendid variety should be grown by every trucker, because it is one of the best round-podded varieties.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

WAX PODDED BUSH BEANS

Plant 3 pecks to 1 bushel per acre.

Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

GOLDEN BOUNTIFUL WAX. (52 days.) A wonderful bright yellow bean, entirely stringless, early, and exceedingly productive, with very long, thick, semi-flat pods, practically straight, and fairly disease-resistant. Golden Bountiful is really a companion of the regular green Bountiful, and is similar to it in all respects except color. The beautiful, large, straight, golden yellow pods give it a very attractive market appearance, and in edible quality this variety cannot be excelled.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX. (55 days.) An exceedingly desirable variety for home use, local market and shipping. The plant is large, robust, stocky, vigorous and very productive. Pods are round, slightly curved, fleshy, golden yellow, tender, entirely stringless, without fibre, extremely brittle, succulent and of highest quality.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

IMPROVED KIDNEY WAX. (56 days.) This variety is one of the finest and heaviest yielding wax-podded beans. The plants are large, erect, early, and very productive. The pods are long, oval, or semi-round (not flat), light yellow in color, brittle, stringless, fleshy, and of excellent quality.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

SURE CROP WAX. (52 days.) The large, flat, straight, bright yellow pods are produced very early in great abundance, and the plants are strong and vigorous. Productiveness and quality are two of the greatest points of this stringless variety. Sure Crop Wax is one of the biggest yielding of all wax beans, and has the advantage of being very early. In hardness it probably excels all other wax beans.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

HODSON WAX. (64 days.) A vigorous, very hardy, and extremely productive variety, rather late in maturing. Noted for its attractive, very large, long, flat, slightly curved, light yellow pods, which when picked at the proper stage are of good quality. Holds up exceptionally well as a shipping sort to distant markets, and withstands adverse growing conditions better than other wax podded varieties.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.



U. S. No. 3 (Rust Resistant)
A Rust Resistant Green Podded Pole Bean

GREEN PODDED POLE BEANS

Plant 1 peck per acre.

CULTURE OF GREEN PODDED POLE BEANS. Pole beans are later in maturing than bush beans, but bear for a longer season, and are extremely productive, yielding more than bush beans, and also produce bigger pods. They are somewhat more tender than bush beans if harvested young. For best results, pole beans should be supported by wires or by good strong poles to keep them off the ground. Poles should be 8 to 9 feet long, and set firmly in the ground, in rows four feet apart, and three feet apart in the row. Plant six to eight seeds around each pole. When plants are well established, thin to two or three plants to a pole. In order to keep pole beans bearing over a long season, it is important to keep them closely picked. Inoculate bean seed with Nitragin for best results. (See page 51.)

All prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

KENTUCKY WONDER. (Old Homestead.) (65 days.) This is a popular, green podded, climbing or pole bean, early, and very productive over a long season. Pods are very long, ranging from eight to ten inches, curved, nearly round, with undulating surface. Though thick, they appear slender on account of their great length. Pods are meaty, very brittle, and of good quality if harvested young. The pods hang in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the vine, and can be gathered by the handful. Our strain has been selected for resistance to both rust and powdery mildew.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

TENNESSEE WONDER. (70 days.) The plant is of medium growth, of good climbing habit, fairly productive. The pods are of light green color, round, constricted, and are considered to be the largest, straightest and handsomest of all cultivated beans, making this an ideal pole bean to produce for the market, as well as for home use.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

MCCASLAN. (65 days.) A prolific, white-seeded pole bean, of Georgia origin. This is one of the most popular pole beans grown in Florida. The seeds being white in color are used as a green shell bean, although this variety is used more extensively as snap beans when young. The pods are dark green, eight inches long, large, flat, slightly curved, very thick and meaty, stringless, brittle and fine grained, and of excellent quality if harvested young. Because of the high yield of large, attractive pods, this makes an excellent shipping bean for the markets.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

GENUINE CORNFIELD. (70 days.) This is a large podded pole bean. A most desirable variety to plant in corn during the spring months, thus getting two crops off the same piece of land at the same time. A very vigorous grower, heavy producer, it forms large, long, smooth, flattened, nearly straight pods of excellent quality.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

U. S. No. 3 (Rust Resistant). (63 days.) Repeated tests for rust resistance and selection for quality and other desirable characteristics were made by the United States Department of Agriculture for several years before releasing this variety. Makes an early maturing, long (7 to 8 inches), round podded bean, entirely stringless at all stages and of exceptionally good quality and very attractive appearance. The pods resemble brown seeded Kentucky Wonder in general appearance, although they are much thicker or plumper on the average under Florida conditions. The seed is white. This variety has become one of the most popular green pole beans grown in Florida for both market and home use.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

LIMA BEANS DWARF OR BUSH LIMA BEANS

Fordhook—Plant 1 bushel per acre.
Henderson—Plant 1 to 2 pecks per acre.

CULTURE OF BUSH LIMA BEANS. In general, cultural requirements of Bush Lima Beans are similar to those given for green and wax podded bush beans (see page 4). Lima beans are not as hardy as string beans, and the ground should be warm when planting the seed. Fertilizer should be applied about ten days before planting. If planted on muck, seed should be treated with Cuprocid (Red Copper Oxide) at rate of four ounces per bushel of beans. (See page 53), but do not treat seed when planted in sandy soil. Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping a bean every four or five inches in the row, covering an inch deep.

All prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

IMPROVED FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA (Potato Lima). (75 days.) The most popular and profitable Bush Lima bean in Florida for both fall and spring planting. The plant is of medium size, hardy, fairly disease resistant and very productive. The seeds are large, very thick, plump, crowded in the pod and of very good quality. The pods of our improved strain of this variety are dark green, very large, with a heavy, thick side wall and heavy straight back, giving them body and holding up qualities for long distance shipments. Our Improved strain makes more attractive, much larger, wider, longer pods, which are more uniformly filled with four large seeds than with other strains, giving them a larger and plumper appearance. This is why lima beans grown from our new improved strain bring a premium on the buyer's platform and on the markets.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

HENDERSON BUSH LIMA. (Baby Lima). (65 days.) This is a very early variety, hardy, and a sure cropper. The plants are small, disease-resistant, and very productive. The pods are small in size, very short and narrow, thin, flat, straight to slightly curved.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

POLE LIMA BEANS

Challenger—Plant 1 peck per acre.

Large Green Seeded Pole—Plant 1 peck per acre.

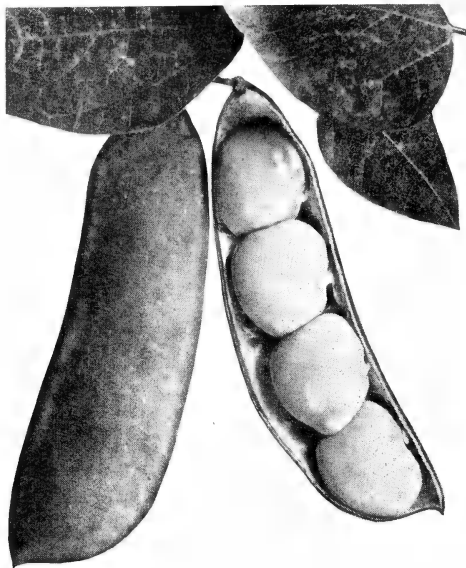
Culture similar to Green Podded Pole Beans. (See page 5.)

IMPROVED CHALLENGER POLE LIMA (Pole Fordhook). (90 days.) Challenger is the most popular of all pole lima beans. Grown extensively in Cuba where, because of heavy soil, plants and pods must be kept off the ground to avoid disease. The plant is of vigorous growth, hardy, a good climber, and very productive. Pods are similar to Fordhook Bush Lima in size and appearance, being large in size, long, blunt, fairly wide, and very thick, plump and straight. Seed also similar to Fordhooks, being large, very thick, plump, crowded in pod and of excellent quality. Very desirable for home use and local market where a high yield and continuous supply of large pods and beans over a long season is desired.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

LARGE GREEN SEEDED POLE LIMA. (88 days.) This pole lima is slightly earlier than Challenger, and produces over a much longer season. It is resistant to Elsinore Spot or Scab Disease, which is so serious with other varieties of lima beans in Cuba and the West Indies. Plant is a good viner, grows tall, and is very vigorous, and exceedingly productive. The large flat pods average from 4½ to 5½ inches long, and contain an average of four or five beans to the pod. The large seeds have a decided green tinge. Unsurpassed in flavor and of superior quality, and an excellent shipper.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.



Improved Fordhook Bush Lima

BUTTER OR GREEN SHELL BEANS

Used principally as Green Shell Beans, like Lima Beans.

Old Florida Pole—Plant 1 peck per acre.

Old Florida Bush—Plant 1 to 2 pecks per acre.

Dwarf Horticultural Bush—Plant 1 to 2 pecks per acre.



Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

OLD FLORIDA POLE. (75 days.) Culture similar to Green Podded Pole Beans (See page 5). Plant is tall, vigorous, and very prolific over a long bearing season. Pods, borne in clusters, are of medium size, flat, containing an average of 3 medium-sized, flat seeds. Seeds are of buff color spotted with reddish brown. A dependable, prolific variety for Florida.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

OLD FLORIDA BUSH. (65 days.) Culture similar to Bush Lima Beans. This variety is similar to Old Florida Pole, but produces a bush or dwarf plant. Plant is small to medium in size, spreading, with semi-runners resembling somewhat Henderson's Bush Lima. Pods are flat, containing 3 to 4 beans. The seeds are small, flat, and of light buff color. It is earlier than Old Florida Pole, very prolific, drought-resistant, a sure-cropper, and of good quality.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL BUSH OR SPECKLED CRANBERRY. (62 days.) Culture similar to Bush Lima Beans. Plants of vigorous growth, very erect, straight and compact, with a tendency to grow short runners, and exceedingly productive. The broad pods mature several days later than other strains of Dwarf Horticultural, but are much longer (5 to 6 inches long), and produce heavier yields. The pods and seeds are exceptionally well splashed with an attractive bright red. This is the most attractive strain of the horticultural group.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

BEET

Plant 6 pounds per acre.

CULTURE. Successful culture demands good soil, medium moist, to which has been applied 600 to 1,200 pounds of good fertilizer. Plant seeds in rows 2 feet apart and when 3 inches high thin out to 2 or 3 inches apart in the row. In Florida, sow from latter part of September to March.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

All prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

KILGORE'S EARLY BLOOD-RED MARKET. (56 days.) One of the earliest and finest Beets ever introduced. Uniform in shape, size, and color. Roots very attractive in appearance, slightly flattened, almost globe-shaped, entirely free of fibrous roots or strings, of dark red color outside; flesh of deep purple color with very little zoning.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. (60 days.) This standard variety produces Beets of uniform flattened globe shape, very much flattened at the top, of deep red color outside, with a deep purple color with little zoning inside. Sweet and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50

EARLY WONDER. (58 days.) This is a very popular selection from Crosby's Egyptian. It is very early, nearly globe-shaped, being fuller at the bottom than Crosby's Egyptian, with deep purple flesh, showing practically no white zoning, and with very small tops. The roots are very smooth and mature evenly.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50

VERMILION OR FERRY CROSBY (Light Red Strain). (60 days.) A selection from Crosby's Egyptian, with small tops and almost globular shaped roots. Roots are bright carmine-red. Flesh is bright vermilion-red. Heavy truck demand for southern markets.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50

DETROIT DARK RED. (68 days.) A very desirable, globe-shaped Beet, of dark red color, outside as well as inside, without white zoning; sweet and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50

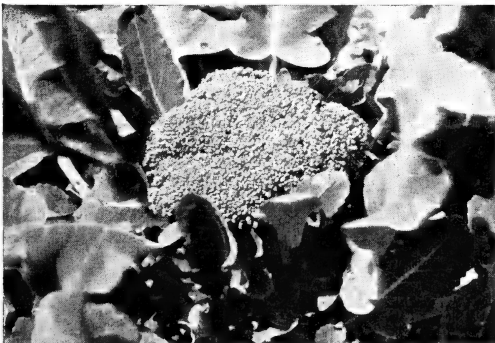
BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Sow ¼ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.

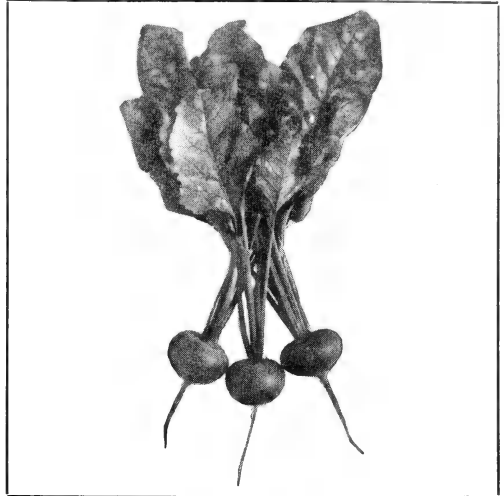
CULTURE. Sow seed and cultivate exactly the same as cabbage.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED. (90 days.) Plants grow to a height of about two feet. Stems are thickly set with small, firm, cabbage-like heads, 1½ inches in diameter, maturing small heads successively. Cooked and served like cabbage, and are much more delicate in flavor than cabbage.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Italian Green Sprouting Broccoli



Kilgore's Early Blood-Red Market Beet

SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET

CULTURE. Plant like beets in the fall, winter, or spring, in rows 1½ to 2 ft. apart, and thin to 4 or 6 in. in the row. Stalks may be cooked and served like asparagus, or the stalks and leaves may be cooked and served as greens like spinach.

FORDHOOK GIANT. (58 days.) An outstanding new Swiss Chard growing to enormous size. The thick, fleshy, dark green leaves are much crinkled or savoyed, and the pearly white stems are very broad, thick, and fleshy. A very vigorous, hardy grower, producing high yields.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50

SUGAR AND STOCK BEET

CULTURE. Plant 4 to 6 pounds per acre in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, and thin to 6 inches apart.

STOCK BEET, LONG RED GIANT. (80 days.) An enormous yielder and one of the very best for dairymen.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00

SUGAR BEET, KLEIN WANZLEBEN. (85 days.) This variety is one of the most valuable for sugar making and stock feeding.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00

BROCCOLI

Sow ¼ to ½ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING OR CALABRESE. (115 days.) This is the true Calabrese type which is a tremendous yielder. In Florida, seed may be planted in seed-beds from September to January. Plants should be set in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and 1½ feet apart in the row. Similar to cauliflower, but more hardy and the so-called head is bluish-green instead of white. When the main head is cut, thick stems form at the base of each leaf on the stalk below. At the end of each branch a small green head develops. These small heads should be cut with 6 to 8 inches of stem, and tied in bunches for market. Stems, as well as flower-heads, are cooked and served like asparagus or cauliflower. A most delicious vegetable.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50

CABBAGE

Sow 6 ounces in seed-bed to plant an acre or plant 12 ounces per acre in field.
Seed supply of all varieties very limited. Order early. All prices quoted are subject to change without notice.



*A Typical Plant of
Kilgore's Bred-Rite Copenhagen Market*

Cabbage is a good crop for Florida. In Florida, cabbage may be planted from August to March, but heaviest plantings are made in September and October.

CULTURE. Cabbage is a heavy feeder and should be grown rapidly. Therefore, for best results, plenty of fertilizer should be used—not less than 1000 pounds per acre, and a ton is better. You cannot grow a big, heavy crop of Cabbage on a starvation ration. Where planted in seed-beds, which is the desirable and common practice, plant seed thin in drills 6 inches apart, cover 1 inch deep, using 6 ounces of seed for an acre of plants, and do not make the soil in seed-beds as rich as soil where plants are to be set. When seed is planted in the field, use 12 ounces of seed per acre. Make rows 2½ to 8 feet apart and set plants 12 to 15 inches apart in row, depending on size of head you wish to produce. If you desire small heads, crowd the plants; for large heads, place farther apart. To control cabbage worms and loopers as well as aphids most effectively, use Pyroclite dust. (See page 54.)

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Cabbage seed has been developed and selected for uniformity, high yield, and trueness to type. *To control damping-off disease in seed-beds, it is important to treat cabbage seed with Semesan or some other good disinfectant before planting.* (See page 55.)

Although our cabbage seed is grown in disease-free territory in the west it is a safe precaution, to control black rot on cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, turnip, radish and other crucifers, to treat seeds before planting with Bi-Chloride of Mercury, using one tablet to a pint of water, or one ounce of powder to 7½ gallons of water, soaking the seed in a non-metallic container for twenty minutes, no longer, rinsing several times in clear water and drying before planting.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. (80 days.) Our stock has been bred and selected especially for earliness. It is a week earlier than the old type Jersey Wakefield and is just as large. Very resistant to cold weather. The small, medium-sized, conical-shaped, pointed heads are very firm, of finest quality, and very desirable for market or home use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. (90 days.) The heads are larger and broader at the base, not quite so pointed and slightly later in maturing than Early Jersey Wakefield. Of uniform size, very solid, and of very desirable market quality. Very resistant to cold weather and premature seeding.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE GOLDEN ACRE. (80 days.) An extremely early, small to medium-sized round-head Cabbage of the Copenhagen Market type, but considerably earlier than most stocks of Copenhagen Market and ahead of many stocks of Early Jersey Wakefield. Our strain of this variety heads up very uniformly and is exceptionally well bred, with inner leaves shorter than the head, and outer leaves growing horizontally. This variety is growing in popularity.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50

KILGORE'S GREEN ACRE. or Dark Green Copenhagen Market. (82 days.) This round headed, extra early variety produces very compact growing plants, with leaves of glossy dark green color, with the outer leaves growing upright off the ground. The head leaves have a glossy deep green color, and the underlying, overlapping leaves are just as green, giving the head a fresh, green outer appearance, which will always be green, even after long distance shipping and handling. In the case of damaged surface leaves, these may be peeled off without altering the fresh appearance of the head, thus meeting the present day popular demand for "new crop cabbage, fresh and green." This has become one of the most popular varieties of cabbage for southern truck farming, because of its fresher appearance when marketed.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE COPENHAGEN MARKET. (85 days.) Our extra-early strain of Bred-Rite Copenhagen Market has become very popular. It is short-stemmed, compact, with very solid, round, medium-sized heads, having few outer leaves, thus facilitating close planting. Our Bred-Rite stock is very uniform in shape, and matures practically all at the same time, which is very desirable from a marketing standpoint.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00

EARLY ROUND DUTCH. (87 days.) An exceedingly hardy, and dependable variety of round-headed cabbage. Heads are firm and of high quality. Plants vigorous, small, and compact, with erect leaves and short stems. Suitable for close planting, but must be fertilized more heavily if planted close in order to produce size. Very slow to bolt or produce "seeders" and withstands cold weather better than any other early round-headed variety. Especially well suited for muck land production.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50

MARION MARKET. (Yellows Resistant.) (95 days.) This is a late maturing strain of Copenhagen Market, resistant to cabbage Yellows Disease. Larger and coarser in growth than Copenhagen, but with the round head and good quality of the regular Copenhagen Market. Will produce a normal crop on Yellows infected soils where non-resistant strains will fail completely.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN. (98 days.) A splendid medium-early, round-headed type. Somewhat similar to Copenhagen Market, but slightly later, larger, and a heavier yielder. Heads are very solid, uniform in shape, size, and maturity, and of excellent shipping and market quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

ALL HEAD EARLY. (95 days.) This Cabbage is well named, as it is early for a flat-headed variety and has comparatively few outer leaves, being almost all head. It develops a larger-sized plant than the early pointed and round-headed varieties. The large, solid, deep flat heads are uniform in shape, size, and maturity. Withstands heat and drought better than most other varieties, and is a very heavy yielder.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH. (105 days.) This is an old standard, hardy, winter variety. It produces a very large-sized plant, spreading in growth, with few large, broad outer leaves. The head is of large size, flat, and very solid.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50

CABBAGE (Continued)

SAVOY CABBAGE, PERFECTION DRUMHEAD. (105 days.) Savoy cabbage is commonly called "curly-leaf" or "curly" cabbage. It has a distinct flavor which is favored by many people. The plant is of large growth. The large, rich, dark green leaves are uniformly wrinkled or savoyed and curled. The heads are medium in size, hard, and stand a long time without bursting. This is the best variety of the savoy type for Florida.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00

KILGORE'S RED ACRE. (New) (92 days.) This new variety fills a long felt need in being the only red cabbage that matures very early, only a few days later than Green Copenhagen Market. The plant is very small, compact and makes a small, round, hard, deep red colored head. Very uniform as to type and color. Especially desirable for muck land production in Florida.

Sold Out until early Fall, 1942.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED RED DANISH. (112 days.) This Improved strain of Red Danish is the most highly bred, heavy yielding, and uniform strain yet developed. The plants are vigorous, but compact growth, every plant producing a hard, heavy head, with excellent dark red color throughout, free from bursting, and an ideal type for shipment. No more uniform, true to type, heavy yielding variety of red cabbage can be secured anywhere.

Sold Out until early Fall, 1942

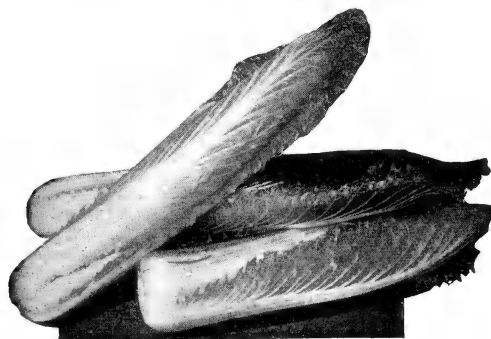
CHINESE CABBAGE

Plant 1 pound per acre.

CULTURE. This is distinctly a cool-weather plant and should not be planted for a spring or summer crop, because it quickly bolts to seed in hot weather. It should be planted only for a late fall and winter crop. Seeds should be planted in 2½ to 3 ft. rows where the crop is to mature, thinning out as the plants develop to stand twelve to fifteen inches in the row. Chinese Cabbage may be used in any raw salad and for plate decoration. It may also be boiled like ordinary cabbage. It is a very tender, healthful vegetable and very nutritious and digestible.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED PEKIN CELERY CABBAGE. (80 days.) This strain of Chinese Cabbage surpasses all other varieties of Chinese Cabbage. It is sure heading, maturing into long, slender, very firm, well blanched, crisp, tender and sweet heads, readily salable in any market. The heads become 18 to 20 inches tall, 3½ to 4 inches thick, tapered near the tip. Hardy and of easy culture, planted direct in the field. Does best as a fall and winter crop. In warm weather in spring it tends to bolt to seed before heading properly. A good shipper and an excellent keeper.

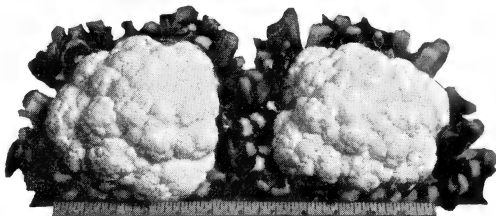
Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00



Kilgore's Improved Pekin Celery Cabbage

CAULIFLOWER

Sow 4 ounces in seed-bed to plant an acre
Seed supply of all varieties is extremely limited.



Kilgore's Snowdrift Cauliflower

No crop is affected more in its behavior by weather and soil conditions than is cauliflower. Because of the frequent spells of hot weather and high humidity during the winter months in Florida which conditions are not conducive for good cauliflower production, it has been difficult to consistently produce this crop to perfection with ordinary varieties and strains of cauliflower seed. We have been working for several years in an endeavor to secure strains of cauliflower which will do well under Florida climatic and soil conditions. As a result of numerous tests and trial plantings, we have found and are now offering strains which are particularly well suited to the high temperature and humidity conditions of Florida.

CULTURE. We recommend starting plants in well prepared seed-beds where they can be given proper care and attention. Conditions should be provided for the continuous rapid growth of cauliflower seedlings and plants. A cauliflower plant which has once been checked or stunted in growth will never produce a large, well-formed head. Plant from September to January and cultivate the same as cabbage. Cauliflower needs a very rich soil and plenty of moisture. Just as soon as the head develops to the size of a walnut, it is very important to draw the outer leaves over the head and tie with soft cord to produce attractive, pure white, solid heads.

SNOWDRIFT. (105 days.) This is one of the surest headers known, and is especially well adapted to withstand the hot, humid climatic conditions prevalent in Florida. The vigorous plants grow larger and taller than Snowball, are more compact and upright in growth, with long, tall, rather narrow, elliptical shape, erect growing, dark green leaves, which protect the head or curd in its early growth. The large, snow-white, attractive heads are very deep, heavy, and firm or solid, even under relatively hot, humid growing conditions, making this an ideal variety for early spring production in Florida. Very free of leafy and riccy heads. This variety should satisfy the most critical growers. A most desirable type for long distance shipment. Seed supply exceedingly limited.

Pkt. 50c; ½ oz. \$3.50; oz. \$5.75; ¼ lb. \$17.50;
1 lb. \$60.00.

KILGORE'S EARLY SUPER SNOWBALL. (100 days.) This is a very early maturing strain of the Snowball type, which because of the curled formation of the leaves over the head protects it from the sun and from freezing. The dwarf, compact plants are strong, vigorous, with many short, large, round, broad, heavy, spreading, light green leaves, and a short, stout stem. The heads are broad, large, smooth, solid, pure white in color, and exceedingly uniform; under proper growing conditions, producing over 90% grade one heads. Highly recommended as a winter crop, to mature in cold weather.

Pkt. 45c; ½ oz. \$3.00; oz. \$5.00; ¼ lb. \$15.00;
1 lb. \$50.00.

KILGORE'S EARLY HENDERSON'S SNOWBALL. (98 days.) This is the regular low heading type of Snowball, which under good growing conditions is a dependable header, starting to head early and uniformly. Heads are medium large, compact, solid, pure white and of good quality.

Pkt. 40c; ½ oz. \$2.75; oz. \$4.50; ¼ lb. \$13.50;
1 lb. \$45.00.

CANTALOUPE and MUSKMELON

Plant 1 to 2 pounds per acre.

CULTURE. General cultural requirements, diseases and insects and their control, similar to those of cucumber. (See Page 16.) Should have rather high, light soil. Plant in hills 4 by 5 feet apart, dropping 5 to 10 seeds to a hill. Place fertilizer in the hill and make second application when the vines start to run. Thin out to two plants to the hill when 4 inches high. For an earlier melon crop use *Hotkaps*. (See page 61.) Treatment of seed before planting with Semesan is advisable. (See page 55.)

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

SMITH'S PERFECT OR YELLOW DEW. (New.) (90 days.) At last we have found in this melon, which was originated in the West Indies and developed in Florida, a variety that possesses about everything desired for Florida growing conditions. A good, vigorous grower, disease-resistant, especially to downy mildew commonly called blight, and a very good commercial type, making medium size (averaging about 4 lbs. each) fruits, very heavy for their size, perfectly round in shape, covered with a uniform fine netting, free of ribbing, with a thick rind, not subject to cracking even in rainy weather, making it an ideal shipper and market melon. The fruits have a greenish rind, which upon ripening turns to a beautiful greenish-yellow. As the fruits ripen they produce a delicious melon odor. The flesh is very thick, of attractive deep orange color, which has a most delicious flavor. This melon can be grown throughout the summer during the rainy season in Florida, and still produces an abundant crop of ideal, edible quality fruits. During the past couple of years this variety has been successfully grown for the Tampa, Fla., and other local markets, as well as for shipment to New York. An ideal melon for the Florida home garden, for local market and for shipment to distant markets. Give it a trial and you will grow more next year. Seed supply very limited.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50

KILGORE'S ORANGE FLESHED ROCKY DEW (90 days.) This melon is especially well adapted to climatic conditions in Florida and the West Indies where it originated. The plant is vigorous in growth and disease resistant. The fruits are medium to large, weighing three to six pounds, slightly elongated, ribbed and quite heavily netted. The rind is quite firm, dark green in color turning to a beautiful yellowish cast when ripe. The flesh is a beautiful deep golden orange color, very thick, juicy, sweet, with a delicious flavor. Seed supply limited.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

KILGORE'S HUMMER. (70 days.) The earliest and one of the best shipping melons for Florida. It is from two to three weeks earlier than Rocky Ford. The melons are round in shape, with very heavy, coarse, attractive netting and practically no ribs. The melons are 7 inches long, and 6 inches in diameter, weighing about 3 pounds. The flesh is exceedingly thick, with small seed cavity, deep salmon in color, and of exceptionally fine flavor. The earliest and finest shipping melon for Florida.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

HALE'S BEST, IMPROVED NO. 36. (75 days.) An improved strain of Hale's Best, developed for uniformity in shape and complete netting with sutures or ribs eliminated. Fruits are round in shape, and average about 3 pounds in weight. Flesh exceedingly thick, deep salmon in color, very sweet and of exceedingly fine quality. An outstanding shipping variety.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

CUBAN CASTILLIAN (Melon de Castilla). (95 days.) This cantaloupe is grown extensively in Cuba, and is particularly adapted to tropical growing conditions. It produces a vigorous growing vine, resists blight and other common melon diseases, and grows well in hot, rainy weather. The fruits are medium to large, ranging from three to six pounds in weight. The exterior is green in color, turning to a deep yellow when ripe, and the fruits are very aromatic as they ripen. The round fruits are covered with a fine netting and are slightly ribbed. The flesh is a whitish green in color and is very sweet and of high edible quality. This melon is recommended for home use or local markets, but does not ship well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

ROCKY FORD. (Pollock 10-25, Salmon Tint.) (90 days.) The fruits are extremely uniform, almost round, averaging about 5 inches in diameter, weighing 2½ pounds, heavily netted and with no trace of ribs. The thick, firm flesh is salmon-tinted instead of green like the old type Rocky Ford, and of much higher edible quality. Being a splendid shipper and highly rust-resistant, this variety is a favorite with Florida truckers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

HONEY DEW. (100 days.) A long season, late-maturing melon of African origin, adapted to Florida conditions. The melons are perfectly round and of good size, usually about 9 inches in diameter, and weighing 8 to 8 pounds. The skin is smooth and hard without ribbing or netting. When immature the skin is white, changing to a light creamy yellow as it approaches maturity. The flesh is light emerald-green, with small seed cavity and edible to the very rind.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

OLD GEORGIA MUSKMELON. (80 days.) This muskmelon differs from the ordinary so-called Cantaloupe, being considerably larger, often weighing 10 to 12 pounds, 9 inches long and 6 inches in diameter, deeply ribbed, and covered with a fine netting. This variety is particularly recommended for home use and nearby local markets. It has a thin rind, and is not adapted for shipping. Produces a rich golden yellow flesh of high edible quality, with a delicious flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

BANANA. (95 days.) Grown extensively on the lower East Coast and on the Keys of Florida where it does exceptionally well. Fruits are smooth and slender, averaging 14 inches in length and 3 to 5 inches in diameter, weighing about 8 pounds, tapering at both ends, shaped somewhat as the name indicates. Lemon-colored skin when mature, with very attractive, thick, pink, or salmon-colored flesh of delicious eating quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

COOPER'S SWEETHEART. (85 days.) This melon was discovered by us on the Isle of Pines in the West Indies. The features which recommend this melon to Florida and other sub-tropical sections are its disease and insect resistance, its prolificacy and its good shipping qualities. The vines are disease resistant and bear a great many small sized melons, over a long season. The fruits are about the size of Rocky Fords, averaging four inches in diameter and weighing about two pounds, are perfectly round in shape, covered with a fine netting, are exceedingly hard and firm, resisting melon worms better than other varieties, and making them ideal for packing and shipping to distant markets. The flesh is a beautiful deep orange, with an exceedingly sweet flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

CARROT

Plant 4 pounds per acre.

Seed supply of all varieties exceedingly short. Order early. Due to present uncertain conditions, all prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

CULTURE. Sow in good, deeply worked, loose soil, enriched with 800 to 1200 pounds per acre of a good vegetable fertilizer, deeply worked in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart, and cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep. When 2 inches high, thin out to 2 or 3 inches apart. Carrots can be planted in Florida from August to March.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

DANVERS HALF LONG. (75 days.) Our stock of this variety is half stump or semi-pointed, from 6 to 7 inches in length from the crown to the tip. The shoulder at the crown is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, and tapers uniformly to a thickness of about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch just where the root begins to taper to the tip. The tops are a little larger than those of Chantenay, and the crown is flat without a depression. The roots are smooth and attractive in appearance.

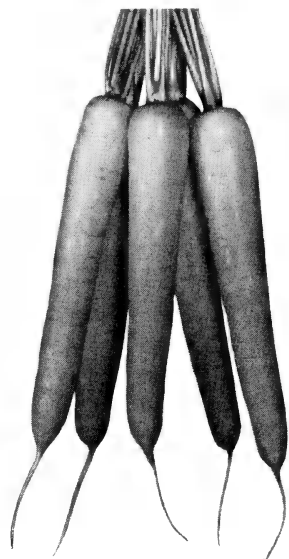
Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

CHANTENAY. (72 days.) Our stock of Chantenay runs uniformly smooth and true to type. Roots are of medium length, thick, and very stump-rooted, averaging $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the crown and tapering to 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bottom.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED RED CORE CHANTENAY. (72 days.) This is an improved type of Chantenay. The roots are tapered, less stump rooted, and slightly longer than the old Chantenay, averaging about 6 inches. The interior is solid orange colored without the usual lemon color in the core. The flesh is very tender and sweet, which with the excellent outside color and shape combines to make this variety exceptionally valuable for the market.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.



Imperator Carrot

Developed to Meet the Need for a Better Market Type

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE IMPERATOR. (77 days.) This variety of carrot has been especially bred and developed to meet the increasing demand on the market for a longer carrot. The roots range from 7 to 8 inches in length, with a shoulder diameter of $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The roots are smooth, uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end, deep rich orange color, both exterior and interior with comparatively inconspicuous core. The flesh is of rich orange color, extending to the center of the root, with an indistinct core; fine grained, tender and of excellent quality. The tops are of medium size, but strong enough for good bunching. For shipping quality, attractiveness and popularity in the market, Kilgore's Imperator is superior to other long-rooted varieties.

Seed supply extremely limited.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

CORELESS OR NANTES. (70 days.) We have the true type, which is long and cylindrical, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, very stump rooted with a small rat tail. The color is clear orange-red and the core is rather undefined, being of the same color as the flesh so that it is called "Coreless." The tops are small and short, but heavier than ordinary stocks of Nantes, and the root is very fine-grained, tender, delicate and sweet, and of highest edible quality.

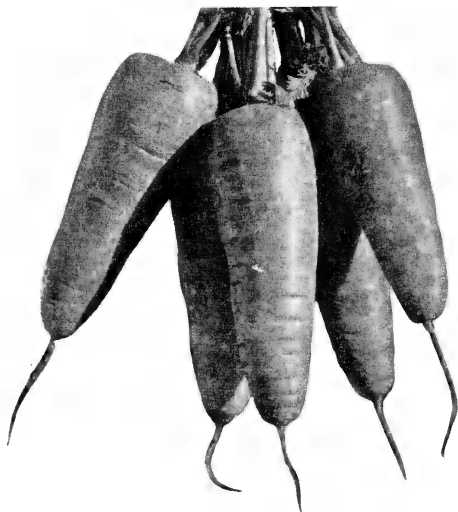
Sold out until Fall 1942.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. (86 days.) Our stock is the true thick-shouldered strain of Long Orange, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches thick at the shoulders, 10 to 12 inches long, and pointed or rather tapering in a straight line to the tip. The tops are rather large. A very popular variety in many sections of Florida where a very smooth, attractive, reddish-colored, long rooted carrot is desired.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

YELLOW BELGIAN STOCK CARROT. (95 days.) Grown exclusively for stock, very large size, 12 inches long from crown to tip, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at shoulder. The giant among carrots. Pale yellow skin and flesh. Hardy, heavy yielding and very nutritious for stock.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75



Kilgore's Improved Red Core Chantenay



A 25-acre field of Kilgore's New Improved Pride Celery grown by Mr. Tom Bell on the Palmer Farms, Sarasota, Florida.

Important Information About Kilgore's Celery Seed Stocks

The above illustration shows a typical field of Kilgore's New Improved Pride Celery at Sarasota, Florida. From fields such as this, a few of the very best and most ideal plants are selected for stock seed development each year. These selected stock seed plants are expressed to our celery breeding grounds in the west where they are planted. Each individually selected plant is enclosed before blossoming in a muslin covered cage, in order to prevent the blossoms from being pollinated by those from another plant. A little seed from each of these individual progenies is then tested in Florida, and the best progenies are planted in succeeding seasons in the west for the production of celery seed for Florida growers. This laborious and expensive method of maintaining and improving our celery seed stocks is repeated year after year, and explains why Kilgore's celery seed is being used so extensively by Florida celery growers.

Our celery trials are conducted on one of the celery farms in Manatee County, Florida, where we test our stocks in comparison with many others in order to make certain that our stocks are at least as good as the best when grown under Florida conditions.

All our celery seed-growing fields are under controlled irrigation in the West, where experience has proved that the climate is better adapted for the production of strong-germinating celery seed than anywhere else in the United States. Our western grown seed is always larger and of higher vitality than celery seed grown in other sections, because the

climate under which western-grown celery seed ripens and cures is uniformly dry.

Furthermore, we do not force the growth of our seed plants, making them produce in a year's time by starting the seed plants in Florida during the winter, then shipping them North where they are forced into seeding in order to harvest the crop before frost. Our experience has indicated that this method of producing celery seed, which is quite common, results in small, weak-germinating seed, producing plants of low vitality with a tendency toward hollow-stemming and the production of early seeders. Our seed plants grown in the West are made to produce seed the second year. This is done by holding the plants with very little water for several months after they have made their growth but have not started to develop seed stalks. This is the natural way celery plants should develop seed and accounts for the lack of weak plants, early seeders, and hollow-stemming in plants produced from our western-grown celery seed.

You owe it to yourself to plant these improved stocks. Why take a chance on such an expensive crop as celery, when you can get seed which has been tested and proved under Florida conditions? During the past ten years, we have specialized in celery seed, each year making our own selections of stock seed plants in Florida, selecting a few of the very best plants out of thousands in the growing fields. It costs a great deal to produce this kind of seed, but it is worth more to plant.

CELERY

Sow ½ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.

No vegetable requires more careful handling in seed production than celery. Kilgore's celery seed is not just grown, it is bred, selected and rogued with the best of care and attention under our personal supervision.

CULTURE. For early Celery, first sowings in Florida are made the latter part of June and continue to December. The main sowings for a winter crop are usually made in July or early August, and for the spring crop grown principally on muck they are usually made in October and early November. Celery seed is always planted in seed-beds. The soil must be put in perfect fine condition and made into beds 4 to 6 or more inches high, to prevent overflow in case of heavy rains. When in condition—thoroughly and finely pulverized, well fertilized, moist, and made perfectly smooth and level—sow the seed broadcast or in rows 6 inches apart, using 1 pound of seed to from 125 to 150 yards of bed 8 feet wide. The seed should not be covered but may be pressed lightly into the soil with a very light roller or with a wide board.

Celery plants cannot be grown in the open, especially during summer; therefore we recommend use of burlap or white muslin to be used as a cover, stretching it on a tent-shaped or slanting frame built over the seed-bed, with the sides about 12 inches from the ground. This seed-bed cover will serve as a shade and also break the force of heavy rains. It is also advisable to use ground-covers of burlap or old fertilizer bags which have been thoroughly washed out before using to prevent burning of seed sprouts, on the beds when seed is planted, letting them lie flat on the ground until seed begins to germinate. This prevents heavy rains washing seed off the beds and also keeps the ground cooler during hot months, which insures a better stand. After the seed is sown, it is desirable to sprinkle with cool water by means of hand sprinkling pots in order to keep the soil cool and moist, which tends to increase the germination of celery seed during the hot summer months. With surface irrigation, fresh cool water should be circulated continuously around the beds. To control flea hoppers in celery seed-beds use Pyrocid dust. (See page 54.)

When plants in seed-bed are 8 inches high, transplant to the field in double rows 8 to 3½ feet apart, with 7 inches between the double rows, and set the plants 8 to 5 inches apart in the row. The plants may be set in single rows 3 feet apart, allowing 8 to 5 inches between plants in the row. To grow fine Celery, a large supply of moisture and fertilizer is essential from the time the seed is sown in the seed-beds until the crop is ready for harvest. Celery is not a profitable crop to raise without irrigation, and it should receive very heavy applications of high-grade fertilizer, which should be applied before the crop is planted and at frequent intervals during its growth.

Prices quoted on Celery seed are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

KILGORE'S NEW IMPROVED PRIDE. (105 days.) The Kilgore Seed Company has spent a great deal of time, effort and expense in improving this stock of the Special or Golden Plume type of celery. It is very early in maturity, produces a vigorous growth, with broad, thick ribs, eight to ten inches to the first joint, ranging from 22 to 25 inches over all, making a very attractive pack. Unlike other strains of the Golden Plume or Wonderful type, Kilgore's improved strain of Pride bleaches a little slower and does not go soft as quickly. It develops a good heavy heart, and is an exceedingly heavy yielder of good sizes, with large heavy butts. This is an excellent early winter and spring celery for Florida. One of the finest varieties of celery ever developed for Florida. Has been developed and selected for resistance to premature seed stalk development, and does not go soft or pithy in cold or in hot weather.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.50; ¼ lb. \$4.00;
1 lb. \$15.00.

KILGORE'S WONDERFUL PEARL SPECIAL. (110 days.) This highly selected stock blanches quickly, and has been selected for large, full heart formation with very broad, thick, long ribs. Does not bolt to seed readily. The plants range from twenty to twenty-three inches over all. This is one of the best varieties of winter and spring Celery of the Special or Golden Plume type for Florida muck. Our stock is more resistant to hollow-stem, early seeding, and resists Celery diseases better than most stocks of the Special or Golden Plume type. It is an exceptionally heavy yielder of large sizes and one of the finest long-distance shippers. Especially well suited for close culture and for a late spring crop.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.50; ¼ lb. \$4.00;
1 lb. \$15.00.

SCHNECK'S IMPROVED FLORIDA GOLDEN NO. 15. (118 days.) After many years of breeding, selecting, and testing by our breeding department, we introduced this improved variety. It is intermediate between the Old Golden and Special or Golden Plume types, possessing the desirable characteristics of both types. It is recommended especially for a Florida mid-winter crop because it withstands cold weather better than most varieties of the Special or Golden Plume type. Our Improved stock has been selected for uniformly long, thick, round ribs, large full hearts of rich golden yellow color, and for heavy yields of good sizes. The ribs average eight to ten inches to the first joint, are not thin and flat, but are rounded and exceptionally thick. The plants range from 22 to 25 inches over all, making a most attractive pack. This is one of the best varieties for a mid-winter crop in Florida.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.50; ¼ lb. \$4.00;
1 lb. \$15.00.

SARASOTA GOLDEN NO. 99. (New) (110 days.) This new strain is an early maturing, very vigorous, tall growing Old Golden type, desirable for mid-winter harvest. It produces very long ribs to the first joint and bleaches quickly for an Old Golden type. It produces good sizes with an exceptionally attractive full heart. The ribs are broad, thick and heavy. This variety is sometimes sold as Golden No. 999, and has become quite popular on heavy muck land soils.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. \$1.00; 1 oz. \$1.50; ¼ lb. \$4.00;
1 lb. \$15.00.

KILGORE'S GREEN FLORIDA PASCAL. (New) (180 days.) A very vigorous, compact growing sort, with large, broad, rounded, heavy dark green leaves, and with broad, semi-round, long, very thick, meaty, solid, smooth, glossy, attractive appearing ribs, and with a relatively low rib count per plant. It develops a much better heart than other varieties of the Green Pascal type. The ribs or stalks are of ideal edible quality, being very tender, extremely brittle, entirely stringless, and exceedingly crisp. Even the outermost stalks possess an unsurpassed flavor and are surprisingly rich and nutty. This stock is not subject to premature seeding, and is quite resistant to blight. Seed supply very limited.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. \$1.60; 1 oz. \$2.50; ¼ lb. \$6.60;
1 lb. \$25.00

CORN - SWEET

Plant 1 peck per acre.

For Field Corn, See Page 38

This is a crop that never fails to bring profitable returns to Florida truckers when put on the market early.

CULTURE. Plant in well fertilized rows three feet apart, dropping 2 or 3 seeds every 18 inches in the row, leaving one or two plants in a place. When about knee high, apply 150 pounds per acre of Nitrate of Soda and same amount again when the corn begins to silk and tassel. This fertilizer application will greatly increase the yield, and will bring your crop to earlier maturity. For bud worms, use Pyroicide Dust. (See page 54.) Drop a little in the bud. Ship in special corn crates, six to eight dozen to the package. Early plantings are made in Florida from January 1 until March.

LONG ISLAND BEAUTY. (80 days.) This is a late sweet corn especially well adapted to Florida. It produces the largest ears of any variety of true sweet corn, the ears ranging from 11 to 12 inches in length, with eighteen to twenty rows of large glistening white kernels. The husks fit very tightly over the tip, making it difficult for the ear worm to enter. The stalks grow to a height of eight to ten feet. Numerous tests have shown this to be one of the heaviest yielding varieties of true sweet corn for Florida.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.50; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.50.

GOLDEN GIANT. (70 days.) This variety was developed from a hybrid of Golden Bantam and an early maturing, large-eared, yellow kernalled variety. It possesses the fine qualities of both parents, and it is considerably larger eared than Golden Bantam. Ears are seven and one-half to eight inches long, with twelve to fourteen rows of large, broad, orange-yellow colored grains. The stalks grow to a height of four to five feet. This is one of the best, high quality, yellow kernalled varieties for Florida.

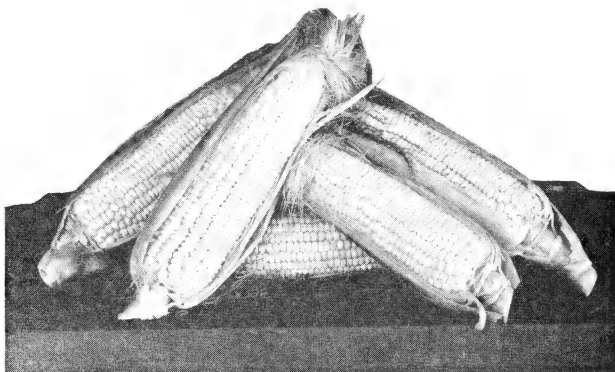
¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.50; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.50.

GOLD BOND. (Improved Golden Bantam.) (65 days.) This variety of yellow sweet corn is similar to Golden Bantam, only slightly later, making it better adapted to Florida growing conditions. The ears are six to seven inches long, with eight to ten rows of large yellow kernels. Although the ears are not large, this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The stalks grow to a height of three to four feet.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.50; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.50.



COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. (70 days.) This is one of the richest flavored of all sweet corns. The ears are eight to ten inches long, thickly covered with long, narrow, white kernels, without row formation, and borne on a small cob. It is sometimes called "Shoe Peg" corn because of its long, deep grains. The stalks grow to a height of about seven feet.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.50; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.50.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. (75 days.) The ears are eight to ten inches long, with fourteen to twenty rows of large, broad, white kernels. Stalks are seven and one-half to eight feet tall. This is an old standard variety of sugar corn for the Florida home garden and market.

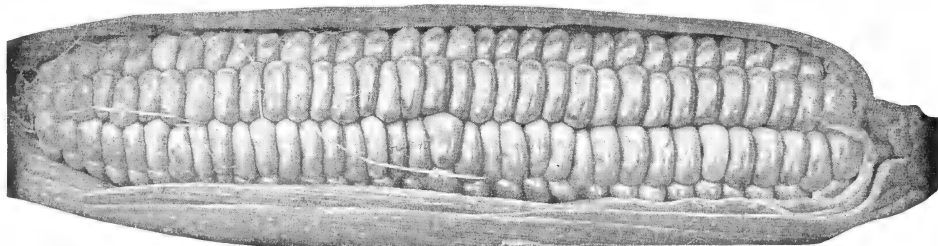
¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.50; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.50.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM. (65 days.) Golden Cross Bantam, a true hybrid corn, has done exceptionally well as an exceedingly high quality, yellow kernalled, early variety in Florida. The stalk is very sturdy, with exceptionally broad, vigorous leaves. Ears are 10 to 14 rowed. Kernels are slightly lighter yellow in color than Golden Bantam. It is more uniform, higher yielding and far superior to any of the ordinary Bantam varieties. Usually produces two ears per plant.

¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$2.25; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$8.50.



Gold Bond (Improved Golden Bantam)

CORN - ROASTING EAR

Plant 7 pounds per acre

CULTURE. Same as for Sweet Corn. See page 14.

GENUINE OKLAHOMA SILVERMINE. (82 days.) Oklahoma Silvermine is a very heavy yielder of exceedingly large, heavy ears, requiring only half as many ears to fill a crate as Iowa Silvermine, and many other roasting ear varieties. The cobs are covered with 14 to 18 rows, and run from 11 inches to 13 inches in length. An exceedingly heavy yielder, very resistant to worm damage, and an excellent variety for shipping.

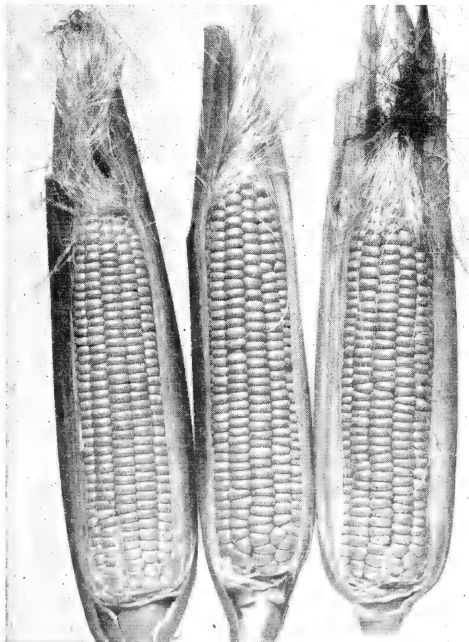
¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.05; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.75.

YELLOW TUXPAN. (87 days.) This is a large eared, high yielding variety, with two ears per stalk, and is very resistant to adverse weather conditions. As a roasting ear variety it is considerably sweeter and better flavored than white kernalled varieties. The cob is white in color. Grown as a field corn, the grains are semi-flint, harder than the white kernalled Tuxpan and somewhat smaller in size. It develops a good, firm cob which does not become spongy. We most highly recommend this variety for both roasting ears and as a field corn.

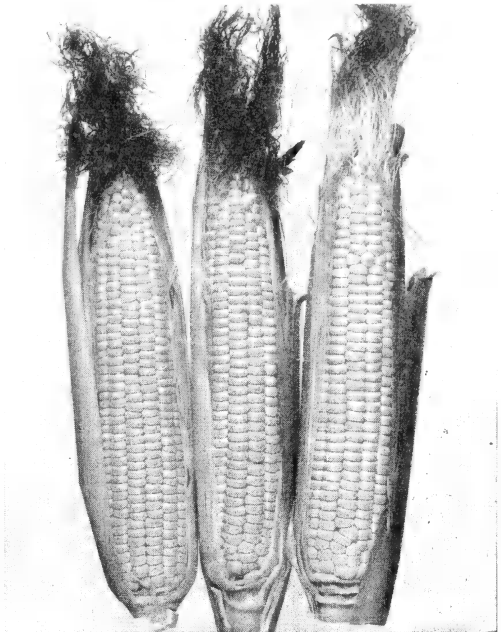
¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.15; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$4.00.

WHITE TUXPAN. (85 days.) This variety of roasting ear corn is highly recommended for the Everglades and South Florida. It grows to a height of 12 to 14 feet. Ears are long, ranging from 12 to 14 inches, large and heavy, with 14 to 16 rows of kernels. Husks are very long and tight, virtually making it impossible for the ear worm to enter. The large ears produced by this variety make it most desirable for shipping and for the market.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.05; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.75.



Early Snowflake



Genuine Oklahoma Silvermine

EARLY SNOWFLAKE. (80 days.) This is one of the heaviest yielding early roasting ear varieties for Florida. The ears are large, ten to twelve inches long, well filled with sixteen rows of large, broad kernels, and of very attractive appearance. The long tight husks protect the ears from worms.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE DENT. (80 days.) This is an early, heavy yielding variety, producing one to two large ears per stalk. Ears are ten to twelve inches long, with sixteen to eighteen rows of broad kernels. Does exceptionally well in Central and North Florida.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE. (75 days.) This is one of the finest, most profitable and most extensively grown very early maturing roasting ear varieties. The attractive ears are ten to twelve inches long, with twelve to fourteen rows of large, white kernels. This variety is also very good for early feeding purposes.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

NORFOLK MARKET. (68 days.) This is a very fine, extremely early roasting ear variety. The ears are medium large, averaging about 10 inches long, with good length grain, very tender, and of splendid eating quality. A very good producer.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

CUCUMBER

Plant 2 pounds per acre.

Seed supply of all varieties very short. Order early. All prices quoted are subject to change without notice.



Kilgore's Improved "A & C" Cucumbers

One of the best bred and most popular cucumbers in existence

Kilgore's western-grown Cucumber seed stocks have been especially developed for Florida. All of our Cucumber seed stocks are thoroughly tested each season so we know our stocks are true to type and best suited to Florida conditions.

CULTURE. Low, black, rich, moist, sandy loam soil is the best for growing Cucumbers. The early "Cukes" are the ones that bring the money, and to get them early you must figure on protecting them with troughs, because they are very sensitive to cold, and sometimes the slightest frost will ruin the crop. Spring planting in Florida begins early in January and continues through February. Plant in rows 4 feet apart in hills 2 feet apart in the drill, dropping 6 to 8 seeds in each hill. Sometimes it is very difficult to get a stand early if the ground is wet and cold, as the seed will rot before it germinates. Frequently two or three plantings have to be made to get an early stand. In fact, many successful growers make three and four plantings in between hills at intervals of four or five days so that in case of frost or some disaster to the planting that is already up, there is another stand of seed just ready to come out of the ground, which would mean a gain of six to ten days as compared to planting over again. The time gained by several plantings might mean hundreds of dollars in extra profit by securing earlier maturity, as compared to planting over. Eight or ten days' difference in the time of maturity of an early Cucumber crop often makes an enormous difference in the price and returns from the crop.

Cucumbers are pollinated by either hived or wild bees. Under unfavorable conditions or in isolated locations it is always desirable to provide a strong hive of bees in cucumber fields, in order to insure perfect pollination. The bees should not be placed in the field until the cucumbers begin to blossom, in order to provide food for the bees so they will remain in the cucumber fields. Without proper pollination the cucumbers are deformed, or at least a large percentage of bottlenecks and nubbins are produced, due to lack of bees to facilitate proper pollination.

Spraying Cucumbers regularly is a most important factor in producing a crop, therefore we advise spraying with Pyrox every week from the time the plants are up until harvest begins. Frequently rust or blight will destroy a crop in two or three days, when plants have not been sprayed. We strongly advocate the use of Pyrox (See Page 55) for Cucumbers to control blight and other diseases. The striped cucumber beetle is the most serious insect pest affecting this crop. The adult beetles eat the leaves, and the larvae feed on the roots and base of the stem, causing a stunted or dwarfed growth. This beetle also spreads bacterial wilt and mosaic disease. The most effective control for striped cucumber beetles and the green pickle worm is dusting with Pyrocidine. (See page 54.) Aphids are also a serious cucumber pest, and they may be effectively controlled by the use of Activated Nicotine dust or Pyrocidine dust. (See page 54.)

For an earlier Cucumber crop and as a protection against beetles, use *Hotkaps*. (See page 61.)

It is very important to treat cucumber seed with Semesan before planting. This material kills disease germs in the soil around the young plants. See page 55.

Even though our cucumber seeds are grown in disease-free territory in the West, it is a safe precaution to control anthracnose, scab and angular leaf spot, all of which diseases may be seed borne, to soak the seed for five minutes, no longer, just before planting, in a solution of corrosive sublimate, one tablet in a pint of water or one ounce of powder in 7½ gallons of water, in a non-metallic container, thoroughly washing the seed in clear water immediately after treatment, and dry them as quickly as possible.

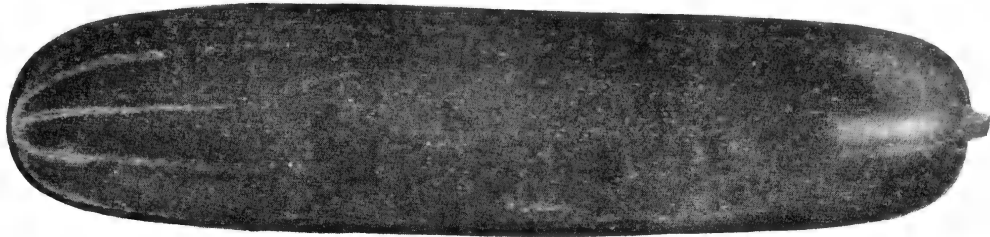
Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.



Kilgore's Improved Long Dark Green Cucumbers

This improved strain is displacing many other varieties as an extra fancy market cucumber



Kilgore's Improved Straight-8 Cucumber

KILGORE'S IMPROVED STRAIGHT-8. (47 days.) The plant is vigorous in growth, very prolific and produces symmetrical, almost cylindrical fruits. As indicated by the name, the fruits are perfectly straight, averaging about eight inches long, well filled at the ends and when ready for harvest are smooth and dark green in color. Our improved strain is darker green in color than other strains and exceedingly uniform in size, shape and color, making it an ideal packing and shipping type. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.**

KILGORE'S IMPROVED "A. & C." (50 days.) We are offering seed of this popular variety which was produced by us from seed secured from the originator, and on which we have made special selections in an endeavor to improve this splendid strain still further. The vigorous growing, disease resistant vines produce an abundance of uniform, exceedingly dark green cucumbers, averaging 10 inches long. The fruits are of uniform diameter from stem to blossom end, are rather slim, averaging 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter, without any bulge in the center, and with a slight taper at the ends. This is one of the best bred and most popular strains of cucumber in existence. A very heavy yielder of fancy fruits. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.**

COLORADO. (50 days.) This outstanding variety is filling a most important place in the growing of cucumbers in Florida for shipment to northern markets. It holds its intense dark green color and firmness for a long time in transit and on the markets. The fruits are of medium length, averaging from 9 to 10 inches, and are slender, averaging about 1¼ inches in diameter, and are well-filled at both ends, differing from A. & C. in this respect, of exceedingly dark green color with no striping at the blossom end. Very attractive and handsome in appearance and an enormous yielder of extra fancy fruits, far out-yielding other varieties of this type. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.**

KILGORE'S IMPROVED LONG DARK GREEN. (50 days.) The vigorous vines of this variety produce an enormous yield of fancy, long (ranging from 9 to 10 inches) cucumbers, very dark green in color clear to the blossom end. The fruits are perfectly straight and cylindrical in shape, not quite as thick as many other varieties, uniform in shape and color, and ordinarily running over ninety per cent fancies. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.**

WAUCHULA STAYS GREEN — SPECIAL LONG STRAIN. (40 days.) The plants are exceedingly prolific, producing an enormous crop of fancy fruits, and are extremely early. The fruits average eight inches in length and are smooth, perfectly cylindrical in shape, well-filled at the ends, medium green in color, and very uniform in size, shape and color. This strain is especially well suited for fall and early spring planting in Florida, but not desirable for late spring. It is an enormous yielder. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.**

GENUINE EARLIEST BLACK DIAMOND. (42 days.) This is an extremely early, very prolific variety of the white spine type of cucumber. The fruits average seven inches in length, are perfectly cylindrical in shape, smooth and of handsome appearance. Fruits are very dark green in color, holding this color long after they are harvested and on the market. An ideal type for dill pickles and for long distance shipment. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.**

COLLARD

Sow ¼ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant ½ pound per acre in field.

CULTURE. Collard is an old standby for winter greens all over the South. May be started in seed-beds or seed may be planted direct in the field, spacing the plants 2 to 3 feet apart each way, or better 18 to 24 inches apart in 3 foot rows. If it is hot and dry when setting the plants, a moist soil should be selected. Use about 800 lbs. of a 4-7-5 fertilizer per acre before setting plants. Collard can be planted every month of the year in Florida, but it grows best and produces the highest edible quality during cool weather. This vegetable should be included in every Florida family garden, as it is very hardy, easy to grow and will furnish an abundance of "greens", high in health-producing vitamins. In harvesting, leaves may be broken from the tall stems, and the plant left to continue to grow and produce more leaves throughout the season. Cook in a generous amount of water, season with bacon. Add salt and season with sour relish. Makes a very healthful dish.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

LOUISIANA SWEET (Dark Green Strain). (60 days.) This is an improved strain of the Old Georgia variety, recently developed by Dr. Julian C. Miller of the Louisiana Agricultural Station. Unlike other Collards the leaf blades develop from the base up the entire length of the leaf-stem, making a very attractive, heavier-foliaged type. The plant has been bred to develop a deep, compact, rosette center with a large mass of thick, tender, dark green leaves entirely free of purple or red color. This new variety is highly recommended for commercial growers and shippers. The tall growing plant is hardy and slow to go to seed. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.**

GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN (WHITE STEMMED). (60 days.) A non-heading type of the cabbage family, very extensively grown for greens in home and commercial gardens in Florida. Plant grows from two to three feet tall, is erect and spreading, with many large, undulated leaves on a white stem. Withstands cold as well as heat, and adverse soil conditions. Adapted to conditions where cabbage will not grow. A high yielding hardy type, of excellent quality when cooked. The old standard variety for Florida and the South. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.**

CABBAGE COLLARD. (60 days.) This collard is claimed to have been developed from a cross between Georgia Collard and Jersey Wakefield Cabbage. It inherits the hardiness of the collard, and develops a large, loose cluster of cabbage flavored, tender leaves, which can be left on the plant and picked as needed. Plants are rather compact and grow one and one-half to two feet high. Of Georgia origin and well adapted to Florida. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.**

EGGPLANT

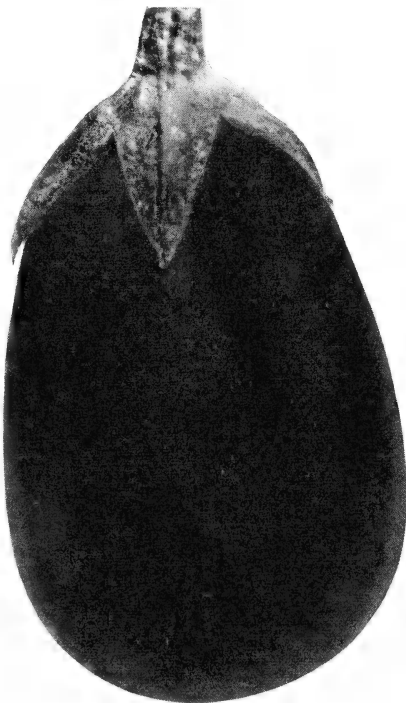
Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.

We offer the best eggplant seed for Florida. Our northern seed growing fields are thoroughly inspected each season for trueness to type and freedom from mixture and disease.

CULTURE. For a spring crop, plant seed in November, December, and January; for the fall crop, plant in June, July, and August, in muslin or burlap-covered seed-beds. When set in the open, the plants may need some protection from the sun. Many growers use palmetto fans, stuck slanting on the south side of the hill, which will keep the sun from striking the newly set plants with full force. Have rows 5 feet apart and 11 feet between the plants. Use not less than a ton of high-grade fertilizer per acre. It is an excellent plan to spray with Pyrox or some other neutral copper fungicide every 10 days from the time the plants have four or five leaves. It is also advisable to dust Eggplants regularly with sulphur, or to spray with Sulfocide, which controls red spider, a serious pest of Eggplants. (See page 55.) In harvesting, it is important to cut off any fruits showing signs of fruit rot and to remove them from the field instead of following the common practice of throwing them in the alleyways, where they serve as a source of infection for healthy fruits on the plants.

It is very important to treat eggplant seed with Semesan before planting in order to control damping-off or stem-rot in the seed-bed soil. (See page 55.)

Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for special low prices on larger quantities.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Fort Myers Market

A Highly Developed Strain Originated in Florida and Was First Introduced by Kilgore.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE FT. MYERS MARKET. (120 days.) This variety was originated and developed in the Fort Myers, Florida, section, where it has given eggplant growers phenomenal success. We were the first to introduce this variety, which is today the leading variety grown in Florida, and is gaining in popularity throughout the South, due to the increased demand for this type in Northern markets. Our breeding department has made special selections in order to improve the variety for uniformity in type of plant, size, shape and color of fruit. Our eggplant seed growing fields are located in the North and are inspected by a member of our force at harvest time, for freedom from disease, uniformity and trueness to type. In numerous tests which we have conducted with our improved type of this variety in different parts of Florida, we have found it to be superior to others in the fact that it produces immense yields of large sized fancy fruits over a long period. The plants are of the high-bush type, producing a very tall, vigorous growth. The fruits are slightly elongated, cylindrical in shape, never producing a necky stem end, and they possess an intense deep black color so much in demand among buyers and in the markets.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE MANATEE SPECIAL. (115 days.) We were the first to introduce this distinct type of Eggplant, originated and developed in Manatee County, Florida. It possesses characteristics of both Florida High-Bush and Black Beauty varieties. The plants are of high-bush character, being taller and more vigorous than Black Beauty and other low-bush sorts, although not quite so tall as the true Florida High-Bush. The fruits, on the other hand, are shorter and thicker than Florida High-Bush, oval in shape, and of a beautiful rich black color. They are quite similar to Black Beauty in shape and color. Free of streaked and off-color fruits. The sturdy, vigorous bush holds the fruits well off the ground, thus preventing rot. Extremely early, hardy and very productive, withstanding heat, drought, and heavy rains better than many other varieties.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

FLORIDA HIGH-BUSH. (125 days.) This is a very heavy-yielding stock. The plants are vigorous, tall and upright in growth, holding all the fruits well off the ground, thus preventing rot. They resist drought, blight and wet weather better than most other varieties. The fruits are elongated, cylindrical in shape, and of a dark purplish color. An excellent shipper and a good keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. (120 days.) This special and distinct development of the high-bush type of Eggplant was selected for larger, shorter fruits than are produced by Florida High-Bush. They are dark purple, of better shape and color than other high-bush strains, and of a very attractive market appearance. Bears all its fruits entirely off the ground. Resists heat and drought, and seems to be harder and somewhat more disease resistant than other varieties of the high-bush type. A heavy yielder and an excellent shipper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

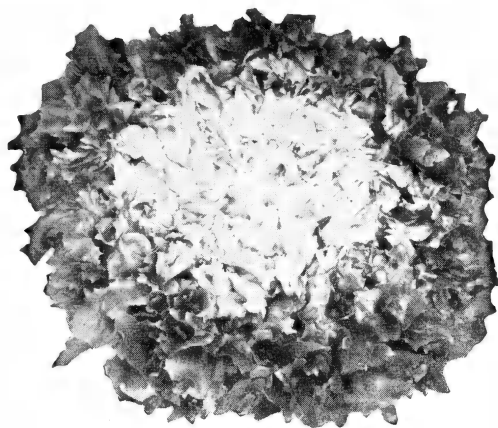
BLACK BEAUTY. (115 days.) This is a very early variety of the low-bush type, producing a low, bushy plant with large, very beautiful, glossy black fruits, short, thick and oval, or egg-shaped. Desirable sort for market as the fruit holds its color a long time.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

For Best Results Plant Kilgore's "Bred-Rite" Seeds

ENDIVE

Sow ½ to 1 pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.



Kilgore's Improved Florida Deep Heart Escarolle

CULTURE. Plant from August to February in seed beds the same as lettuce (see page 20.) Set in rows 24 inches apart and a foot apart in the row. The bleached center leaves of Endive make a delicious salad used raw, especially when mixed with lettuce and other green salads. It is also valuable for flavoring soups and stews, and for greens boiled like spinach.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

ESCAROLLE — KILGORE'S IMPROVED FLORIDA DEEP HEART. (70 days.) One of the very best and most profitable types to grow commercially. In great demand on northern markets, and well adapted to Florida soil and climatic conditions. The leaves are large, broad, thick, slightly crumpled, of medium green color, with thick, nearly white midribs. Our improved stock of this variety is of the full-heart type, developing an upright growth, producing a very heavy, thick matted plant with large, deep, well-blanching creamy white hearts. Our tests indicate this stock to be harder than other full-heart strains, and to stand long-distance shipment better. This new, improved variety has completely replaced the old Broad Leaved Batavian in commercial production.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

GREEN CURLED. (Green Ribbed, Ruffec Strain.) (70 days.) Sometimes called "Chicory." A hardy vigorous sort, with deep green, curled, finely cut leaves, giving a mossy appearance. The midrib is thick, broad, green, tender and fleshy. A dense mass of deeply divided leaves forms the head which blanches readily to a beautiful creamy white. The plant is hardy and vigorous.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY has had over 80 years of experience in Florida, studying the particular seed requirements of Florida growers. The Kilgore seed-growing fields are located in the NORTH and WEST, not in Florida. They are thoroughly inspected each summer for freedom from disease and trueness to type by an experienced member of our organization. In this way, we are certain that our seeds are grown under proper conditions, and that all off-type plants are destroyed before flowering and seeding.

GARLIC

Garlic sets come in the form of large Garlic bulbs which are divided into so-called sets or cloves, which are planted the same as onion sets, in rows 12 to 20 inches apart, setting the cloves 8 to 6 inches apart in the row. Garlic is a southern crop and does exceptionally well in Florida. The bulbs are used for flavoring soups and stews. They should be stored in a dry, airy place until used.

½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c., Postpaid.

KOHL RABI

Plant 1 ounce to 50 feet of row.

CULTURE. Plant in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart, thinning to from 4 to 6 inches apart in the rows. Planting every ten days will give a succession of tender, fleshy stems until hot weather. Start fall planting in September, and successive plantings can be made until early spring.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. (50 days.) Extremely early, with distinctly small tops. The fleshy stems, or so-called bulbs, are formed above ground and are very light green or nearly white, very tender and delicate, and of best quality when used before fully grown. Prepared by slicing and boiling the same as turnips. They make a delicious and nutritious dish.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00.

KALE

Plant 1 ounce to 50 feet of row.

CULTURE. Kale is extensively grown in Florida for "Greens." Plant in Florida from August to April, in rows 2 feet apart, and for large plants thin to 20 inches apart in the row. The plants are extremely hardy, withstanding the coldest winter in any part of Florida. The plants also stand heat, and can be grown almost the year around in Florida, except in mid-winter.

DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH. (70 days.) This is the most desirable hardy variety for Florida and for the markets. It forms a handsome, dwarf, spreading plant with many long, heavy, finely curled, attractive, bright green leaves. The flavor of the leaves when boiled like spinach is delicate and enticing, making it popular wherever grown. This vegetable is very rich in vitamin A.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

WHAT IS MEANT BY

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**

TRADE MARK

Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds are especially suited to Florida growing conditions. They are the result of over thirty years of careful study, experimentation, and testing, in an endeavor to develop special stocks of seed to meet the requirements of Florida growers. No effort, labor, or expense has been spared in breeding, selecting, re-selecting, roguing, cultivating, handling, cleaning, and grading to produce in Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds the highest quality obtainable. This high-standard seed means greater vigor, productivity, trueness to type, uniformity, and freedom from disease. The same principles are used in developing Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds as in breeding fine live stock. It costs more to produce this high-quality seed and it is worth more to plant.

The best land, most expensive fertilizer, and most efficient labor will not give maximum returns unless you start with good seed. For best results, plant Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds.

LETTUCE

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per acre in field.

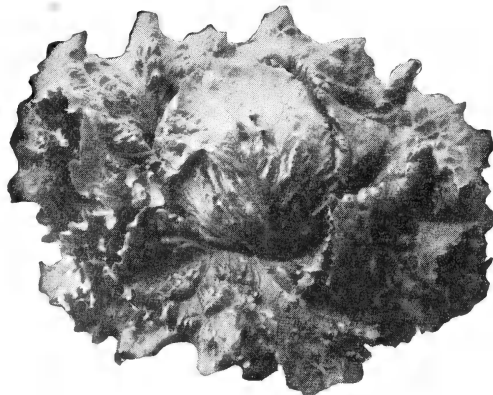
CULTURE. First sowings are made in Florida the beginning of September and continue until March. Low, damp soil is best suited for this crop. Lettuce must be grown rapidly in order to give it size, tenderness, crispness, and high edible quality. Therefore, the land must be highly fertilized and moist. In Florida about one ton per acre of 4-5-5 fertilizer is commonly used for this crop, except the Iceberg type, where 800 to 1200 pounds per acre of a 3-8-8 fertilizer is recommended. It is advisable to treat lettuce seed with Semesan just before sowing, which has a tendency to repel ants and prevents them from carrying seed away. Broadcast the seed on good moist beds that have been thoroughly prepared, or sow in rows six inches apart and use a light roller to press seed into soil. A pound of seed sown broadcast plants a bed three feet by a hundred yards. Place burlap or well-washed old fertilizer sacks over the beds until seeds sprout. Old fertilizer sacks must be thoroughly washed before using to prevent burning of seed sprouts. Be sure seed beds are kept thoroughly moist at all times after the seed is planted. In hot weather germination may be hastened and improved by placing moistened lettuce seed in moist cloth in the icebox for several days before sowing. In level culture, lettuce plants are usually set 15 by 15 inches in the field, or in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart, and 12 to 15 inches in the row, or in double rows 16 inches apart, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet from center to center of double rows, and 14 inches in the rows. Plants should be watered as set in field.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

KILGORE'S ICEBERG NO. 44 (Improved Florida Strain). (85 days.) After many years of experimentation and testing, we at last selected in this variety a strain of the Iceberg type that will withstand the heat and high humidity in Florida better than any other strain or variety of this type. This variety is exceedingly slow to go to seed, even if started in hot weather of early fall, or if grown in very late spring in Florida. It is the safest variety of the Iceberg type from the standpoint of high temperature tolerance. It matures slightly earlier, makes slightly smaller, flatter and broader heads than No. 847. To get good size requires somewhat heavier fertilization than No. 847. It produces exceedingly solid, hard heads, of high quality over a long season. It can be planted earlier—before September 25th, and later—after December, than can be No. 847 in Central and South Florida. It is especially well suited for Florida muck lands and for production in South Florida where winters may be very mild.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.



Kilgore's Iceberg No. 44
Especially Developed for Florida

KILGORE'S IMPROVED FLORIDA ICEBERG NO. 847. (90 days.) This strain makes large, hard heads during the cool mid-winter months in Florida. The thick, smooth leaves, cap or fold well over the head. Heads have a very large frame, with a solid, compact, well bleached base, are round in shape and medium green in color, and are very large and heavy. This variety should be grown slowly with less fertilizer than other varieties and strains of lettuce, not over 800 to 1200 lbs. per acre of a fertilizer high in potash. This variety is somewhat more sensitive to heat than No. 44 Iceberg, and is especially recommended for a crop to be harvested in mid-winter in Florida, at which season it produces heads of the highest quality. It should not be planted prior to October 15th, or after December 15th, in Central and South Florida.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

BIG BOSTON. (70 days.) The heads are of cabbage or butter-head type, large-sized, broad, slightly spreading, globular, with a broad shoulder at the base. The outer leaves are broad, almost smooth, but wavy at the edge, medium light green with a tinge of brown on outer leaf margins.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

WHITE BOSTON. (68 days.) Similar to our Bred-Rite Big Boston, although a trifle earlier and slightly lighter shade of green without the brownish tinge at the borders of the outer leaves. Our improved strain has been developed to produce large-sized heads similar to Big Boston.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

KILGORE'S OCOEE WHITE BOSTON. (New.) (68 days.) This improved Ocoee strain of White Boston was originated and developed in the Winter Garden section of Florida, and has been selected under Florida conditions for the development of a large framed lettuce similar to Big Boston. It produces larger heads, and bigger yields than any other strain of White Boston. Seed supply very limited.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

MIGNONETTE. (65 days.) An early maturing, exceedingly high quality, small, crisp head lettuce, not grown for commercial shipment, but useful for the Florida home gardener and for local markets because of its exceedingly high edible quality, it being deliciously sweet flavored, crisp and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON. (60 days.) The best large, very early, non-heading or leaf variety. The leaves are very broad, much blistered and crumpled, and excessively frilled on the borders, light yellowish green in color, very tender, of fine delicate texture, and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

ROMAINE (WHITE PARIS COS OR TRIANON COS) (70 days.) This variety forms a large, medium green, well-folded head with blunt top, and when properly grown it is very sweet, crisp, mild, and of fine quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

KILGORE'S MAMMOTH ROMAINE. (85 days.) Our Mammoth Romaine is taller and much more vigorous and makes much larger heads with correspondingly heavier yields compared to other strains of Romaine or Cos lettuce.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

MUSTARD

Good Green Food For Your Poultry as Well as For Table Use

Plant 4 pounds per acre.

Seed supply very short. All prices quoted are subject to change without notice.



Chinese Smooth-leaved or Elephant's Ear Mustard

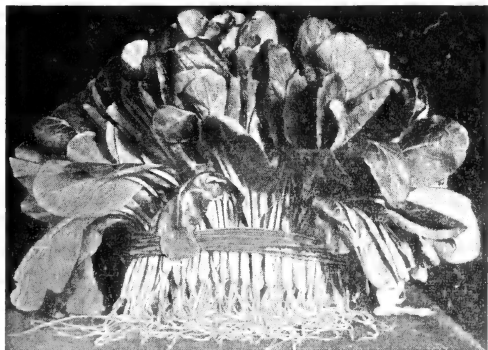
CULTURE. General cultural directions similar to those for cabbage. (See page 8.) Mustard is one of the quickest growing "greens". Sow seed August to March in good, rich garden soil in rows 24 inches apart and thin to 12 inches in the row. Heavy fertilization with a fertilizer mixture high in ammonia and moist soil are conducive toward quick growth, high yield, and good edible quality. Does best, and has most agreeable flavor, when grown in cool weather of late fall, winter and early spring. To prepare, cut leaves crosswise finely, and boil in a little water. Season with bacon, salt and pepper. Cover and cook slowly.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

FORDHOOK FANCY. (60 days.) A very vigorous, strong grower, producing beautiful dark green leaves which weave outward like a fine ostrich plume. A very heavy yielder. The plants stand a long time without bolting to seed and do well in hot weather. Of good quality, the flavor being very mild. Fine for greens and salads.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



Tendergreen Japanese Mustard Spinach
Especially Adapted to Florida

Florida Broad-leaved Mustard

KILGORE'S FLORIDA BROAD-LEAVED. (60 days.) The large, rapidly growing plants are rather tall and upright in growth, with very large, thick, broad, smooth, round or oval, (8 to 10 inches long and 8 inches wide), bright medium green leaves. The leaves have a large, distinct, flattened, whitish stem and midrib. It produces more leaf growth than other varieties. Plants stand a long time without bolting to seed, and do well in hot weather. Of excellent edible quality, the flavor being very mild. Fine for greens and salads.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

TENDERGREEN JAPANESE MUSTARD SPINACH. (80 days.) Altho not a true Mustard, it is like a quick-growing, mild Mustard, with a pungent flavor, and remains tender even in dry, hot weather. An all-season plant as it withstands heat and may be planted throughout the spring and summer. The large, oblong leaves are very dark green in color, fairly smooth, with small white midribs. Very slow to bolt to seed. It ships well and the demand on the market is growing.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. (60 days.) Plants are vigorous and hardy, of upright, spreading growth. The leaves are large, light green, much crumpled and frilled at the edges and very attractive in appearance. A very popular variety because of its vigorous growth, hardiness, and slightly pungent flavor and crisp, tender texture.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

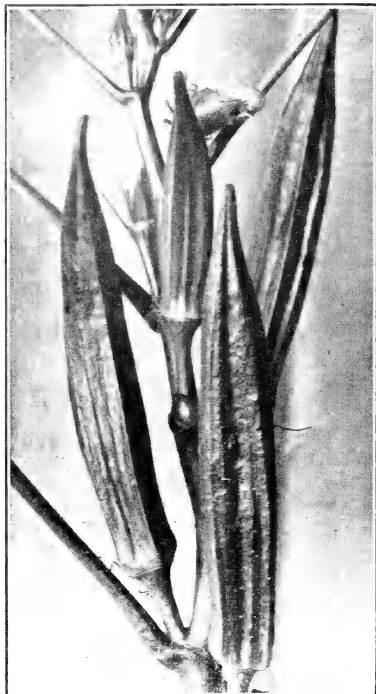
CHINESE SMOOTH-LEAVED or ELEPHANT'S EAR. (60 days.) This is a very popular variety and is a hardy and vigorous grower. It produces large, broad, elongated or oblong-shaped leaves (9 to 10 inches long and 6 inches wide) which are slightly crumpled and of medium dark green color. The leaves have a small, rounded midrib and differ in this respect as well as in shape of leaf from the Florida Broad-leaved. Tender and of excellent quality, of mildly pungent flavor, when boiled for greens, or used raw in salads. Does not shoot to seed quickly.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

For many years, the Kilgore Seed Company has specialized in vegetable seeds for Florida, until today we pride ourselves in the reputation we have gained of handling the very best seeds that can be procured anywhere for Florida growers.

OKRA

Plant 8 pounds per acre.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Perkins Long Green Okra
A Standard Variety in Florida

Okra does wonderfully well all over Florida where the young seed pods are used in different ways and are highly esteemed. In addition to being served alone, pods are used in soups and stews to which they give body. It is a healthful vegetable, and should be planted in every Florida garden. We have done a great deal of work on our seed stocks of this valuable Florida vegetable.

Our Okra seed-growing fields are located, not in Florida, but in the upper South in order to insure earliness in maturity not found with seed grown further south. In addition, each year, we make special selections for stock seed from only the earliest-maturing plants. Our seed-growing fields are carefully rogued so as to eliminate any slightly off-type plants. We are confident we have the best strains of Okra seed obtainable anywhere.

CULTURE. Okra can be planted in Florida any time from February until September, but it is a warm-weather plant and will not do much until the ground becomes warm; in fact, the seeds are hard to germinate when the ground is cold. It can be planted in almost any kind of soil. You do not get big money out of an Okra crop at any one time, but it continues to bear for several months. We consider it one of the easiest and safest money crops that can be planted. Plant in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and sow thinly in the drill. When three to four inches high, thin out to one stalk every ten to fifteen inches. It is claimed Okra will start bearing earlier if left rather thick in the row. Okra should be cut every second day. If this is not done some of the pods become too hard and the young plants will stop bearing pods. Plants should bear for several months after harvesting starts. Okra does best on sandy loam soil with a fair amount of fertility.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE PERKINS LONG GREEN. (42 days.) To obtain maximum results with Okra, it is just as important to plant pure, well-bred, high-yielding seed as with other crops. In our Bred-Rite Long Green we offer the very best Okra seed it is possible to produce. This is a very heavy producer, extremely early, and a sure money-maker when grown for market. The pods are long—usually about 8 inches—straight, slender, pointed, intense dark green, and they retain their tenderness and color longer than any other sort. Our improved stock of this variety is extremely productive, the plants, which range from 5 to 8 feet in height, being literally covered with pods from the ground up.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

KILGORE'S LOW-BEARING LONG GREEN. (45 days.) This is an improved, highly bred, specially selected pure stock which we have developed for Florida growers. The plant is of dwarf growth, ranging from 2½ to 3 feet in height. The pods are set very close to the ground and are very thickly set up the entire length of the stalk, often developing 80 to 40 pods on a 3-foot plant. Pods are green, average 8 inches in length, are pointed, tender and of good quality.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

WHITE VELVET. (45 days.) This is an old standard variety in Florida and is grown principally for home use and local market. We have an exceptionally true stock of this Okra. Plants grow to a height of 3½ feet, mature early, and are very productive. The pods are round, long, averaging about 7 inches, smooth, free of ridges, very tender, of medium size, and are nearly white in color. The very best of all smooth white varieties.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

GREEN LADY FINGER or LOUISIANA GREEN VELVET. (New.) (45 days.) After several years of careful inbreeding, by selfing individually selected plant blossoms, we are now releasing this new, improved strain. The velvet pods are of a bright, light green color, not quite as dark green as Clemson Spineless and Perkins, but they are much longer, usually about 10 inches in length, and straight and more slender than other green podded varieties. Smooth, tender, and of very high edible quality even when of large size. The pods are round, not corrugated as other green podded okras. This is a very prolific, heavy producer. The uniform plants range from 3½ to 4 feet in height. A most desirable sort for garden and commercial use. Seed supply limited.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c.

CLEMSON SPINELESS. (45 days.) This is an entirely new type of okra, originated and developed by the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. The plants are semi-dwarf, growing to a height of 3½ to 4½ feet on fairly good soil. They produce uniform, large pods of medium length, averaging about 8 inches, dark green in color, and entirely free from spines, thus making it easy to pick without discomfort. Pods can be shipped and will go well on any market taking Perkins Long Green. Plants are close-jointed, thus producing an enormous yield. Our strain of this variety is highly bred, uniform, and one of the purest and best fixed of any okra ever released, the fields showing practically no variation in plant type or pods.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

Kilgore's Florida Stores: Plant City, Belle Glade, Gainesville, Homestead, Miami, Pahokee, Palmetto, Pompano, Sanford, Vero Beach, Wauchula, West Palm Beach

ONION

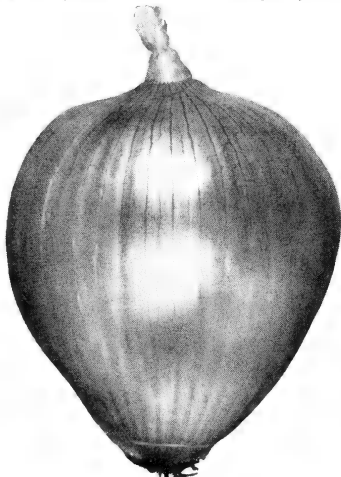
Sow 3 pounds in seed-bed to plant an acre,
or plant 5 pounds per acre in field

Seed supply of all varieties extremely short. Due to present uncertain conditions, all prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

CULTURE. First plantings are made the first of September and continued until March. October and November are the best months to plant. In Florida, the seed is generally planted in the open field, where the onions are to grow, in rows 18 inches apart, and when 4 to 5 inches high they are thinned out to 2 to 3 inches apart in the drill. Those taken out can be used to transplant any possible skips. Onion seed can also be planted in seed-beds and transplanted to the field later. This is a safe and sure method, and is becoming more popular in Florida. Transplanting generally produces less splits and more first grade onions.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.



Early Grano or Earliest Express (New)

EARLY GRANO OR EARLIEST EXPRESS. (New.) (88 days.) This new onion is much earlier than the Sweet Spanish, which it somewhat resembles in shape color and quality. It matures even earlier than the Bermudas. Bulbs are of light brown or cream color, globe or mostly top-shaped, slightly tapering toward the root, of large size, with pure white flesh. Exceedingly mild in flavor with a very sweet taste. Quite resistant to thrips. This is the earliest maturing onion for Florida and the South, and is more resistant to bolting or premature seeding and splitting than other varieties. In our trials, this variety shows more promise as one especially suited to Florida growing conditions than does any other variety. Seed supply extremely limited.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50.

LARGE YELLOW SWEET SPANISH. (110 days.) This is the finest strain of this sort ever introduced. The mature bulbs usually weigh one and one-quarter pounds and measure four inches in diameter. They are perfectly globular in shape, light glossy yellow in color, and are exceedingly attractive in appearance. The bulbs are very mild and sweet, and are of exceptionally fine quality. This strain is particularly well adapted to Florida sandy loam soils, but is not recommended for muck. Later in maturing than Bermudas.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00.

YELLOW BERMUDA. (Imported; Tenerife, Canary Islands Grown.) (95 days.) We have a superior strain of this standard variety, especially adapted to Florida conditions. Bulbs of light straw-yellow color, of medium size, flat, early in maturity. Flesh is mild and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00.

CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA. (Imported; Tenerife, Canary Islands Grown.) (95 days.) Early maturing, flat in shape, of beautiful waxy white color, exceedingly attractive in appearance.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00.

RED BERMUDA. (Imported; Canary Islands Grown.) (98 days.) This variety stands the high temperature and humidity conditions of the Tropics better than other varieties, and also is a better keeper than other Bermudas and not so subject to splitting. The onions are of medium to large size, flat, with mild sweet flavor. The color is a deep red.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00.

LOUISIANA RED CREOLE. (115 days.) Well adapted to Florida, very productive, of small to medium size, solid, semi-globe shaped. Onions of light pink color. Strong in flavor, but one of the very best keepers. Grows slowly and is late in maturity. Seed supply extremely limited.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. (100 days.) Bulbs are of medium size, semi-globe shaped, very firm and solid, and the skin is very thick and chestnut brown in color. Rather strong in flavor, but a wonderful keeper in warm climates.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00.

KILGORE'S LONG WHITE BUNCHING. (60 days for green onions.) A bulbless bunching variety. Grown for its very long stem, nearly twice as long as ordinary bunching onions, pure white in color, and without the slightest trace of a bulb. These onions grow in clusters, three to five onions being on one plant. Very tender and of delicate flavor. Resistant to thrips, pink-root, and smut.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50.

ONION SETS

For green onions or early mature bulbs.

Plant 6 to 8 bushels of Sets per acre.

One bushel weighs 32 pounds.

Set out in rows 1½ feet apart and 2 to 3 inches apart in the row. Plant from September to March.

Onion Set prices are F.O.B. Plant City, except quarts or less, which are prepaid.

YELLOW BERMUDA. Write for prices.

CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA. Write for prices.

Sets of the above two varieties are available from August to November.

Sets of the following two varieties are available from September to March:

YELLOW DANVERS. Write for prices.

WHITE SILVERSKIN. Write for prices.

PARSLEY

Plant 1 ounce to 150 feet of row, or 3 pounds per acre.

CULTURE. Parsley can be planted in the fall or spring, in drills 18 inches apart, and thin to 4 to 6 inches in the row. Seed is very hard to germinate and it often takes from two to three weeks to produce a satisfactory stand. Leaves used to flavor and add color to soups, stews, sauces, and to garnish or decorate salads or cooked vegetables.

PARAMOUNT. (90 days.) Plant very vigorous in growth, usually 12 inches tall and spreading 20 inches when given sufficient room, with very long, stout stems for bunching. Color is an unusually dark green. This variety has been most highly bred and selected for uniform, attractive, triple curled leaves of very dark green color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c 1 lb. \$1.50

PARSNIP

Plant 1 ounce to 150 feet of row.

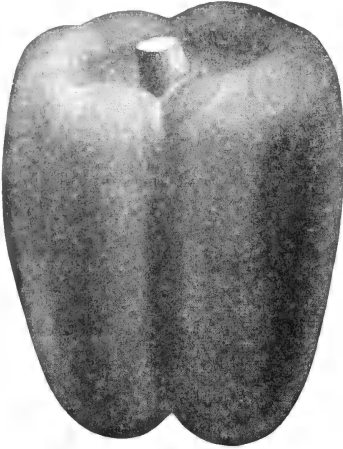
CULTURE. Parsnips do best on deep, rich, sandy soil. Sow seed in Florida from September to December, in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart; cover with one-half inch of soil. When plants are well up, thin to 4 inches apart in the row. Parsnip seed germinates very slowly. The Parsnip is a winter vegetable. It has more starch and sugar than other root crops. To prepare, cook roots one hour in water, scrape off the skin. Slice or chop coarsely or mash, and season with milk, pepper and salt. Slices may be fried after seasoning. Makes a delicious and nutritious dish.

IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN. (120 days.)

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

PEPPER

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Florida Giant
A Kilgore Introduction

We have specialized in pepper seed for many years, and we challenge any one to furnish better pepper seed for Florida growers.

Peppers are among the best-paying Florida truck crops, and the harvest season is so long that even though the crop comes in on a poor market, the chances are that the market will have time to strengthen before they are nearly through fruiting, which certainly gives them more latitude for a paying crop than almost any other vegetable.

Hammock or muck land, or rather moist soil, is best suited for this crop, although any medium-good soil, properly fertilized, will grow good Peppers.

CULTURE. Plants are started in seed-beds. In Manatee County and other sections of Florida, peppers, like eggplants, are started in cloth-covered beds. For a fall crop, sow the seed in June, July, and August; for a long season winter crop on the East Coast, plant in September and October. For an early spring crop in Manatee County and other Florida West Coast sections, sow in November.

Peppers are much more hardy than eggplants. However, it takes a very high temperature to germinate either seed, and it is usually very difficult to get a stand when the ground is wet and cold. Make rows 3 to 4 feet apart and set plants 18 to 20 inches apart in the row. Inasmuch as this crop is in bearing so long, it is most profitable to make several applications of fertilizer, using 400 pounds to an acre every twenty days until at least a ton has been used.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Pepper seed has given the best results for many years in Florida. Our stocks are selected for early maturity, high yield, and trueness to type.

Pyrox is the very best spray for pepper plants, as it will stick perfectly to the smooth foliage. (See page 55). We recommend its use regularly to control rust and other diseases. To control aphids and the Mexican pepper weevil use Pyrocide dust. (See page 54). *It is very important to treat pepper seed with Semesan before planting to prevent damping-off disease in the seed-beds.* (See page 55.)

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE FLORIDA GIANT. (120 days.) This variety, first introduced by us, produces an abundant yield of large, heavy fruits over a long period, but requires heavier and more frequent fertilization, and a richer, moister soil than thin fleshed varieties of the World Beater type. The plants are resistant to disease and, like the fruits, are dark green in color, compact but very vigorous and upright in growth. Although slightly later than World Beater, they are extremely heavy producers, often bearing six to eight large fruits at one time. The fruits are longer than California Wonder and other thick-meated peppers. Usually 4 to 4½ inches long, and 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, and unlike most strains of California Wonder, are smooth and well filled at the blossom end.

This pepper is exactly the type which produce dealers have sought for years. The thick, fleshy walls, large size, heavy weight, dark green color, and smoothness of the fruit will sell it at a premium on any market. The fruits are much heavier than other varieties, and because of the thickness and firmness of the wall, it is the best shipping sort ever introduced. The fruits pack well and do not wilt in long-distance shipment, but hold their smooth, glossy, dark green appearance for a long time. This type carries better than others for long-distance hauling by trucks. We highly recommend this Pepper as one especially suited to Florida growing conditions.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

BLIGHT RESISTANT WORLD BEATER. (New) (115 days.) This new strain of World Beater was developed by many years of individual plant selections in Manatee County, Fla., to secure a strain of true, heavy yielding World Beater type that would resist bacterial blight, and would not drop its leaves during rainy weather or poor growing conditions when other strains of World Beater, and other varieties, would not survive or would not produce a heavy crop of fruits. This is a very superior, disease resistant strain of World Beater which is especially well adapted for a fall crop in Florida. It stands poor growing conditions better than any other strain of World Beater and still produces an enormous crop, when other strains are practically a complete failure, especially in late fall and during rainy weather. This is one of the most valuable peppers we have ever developed and introduced to Florida growers. When other varieties fail, due to leaf drop, this disease resistant strain continues to grow and produce a profitable crop.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00.



Kilgore's Blight Resistant World Beater

For Best Results Plant Kilgore's "Bred-Rite" Seeds



Kilgore's Super Improved Colossal Peppers
Grown by Walton Bros. at Pompano, Florida

KILGORE'S SUPER IMPROVED COLOSSAL. (110 days.) After several years of very expensive, special breeding and selection work, we have developed a superior strain of the Colossal variety. The plant is very heavy, strong and vigorous, with exceedingly large, heavy leaves which protect the fruits from sun scalding. The plants produce an immense yield of large, uniformly thick-fleshed, four-lobed fruits, about five inches long and four and one-half inches wide. It takes very few of these large fruits to fill a one and one-half bushel crate. Unlike other strains of large fruited peppers, this improved strain continues to produce large fruits over a very long period, making a heavy top set at the same time it matures a large crop of early fruits. Pepper growers who want heavy yields of very large size fruits throughout the season should by all means plant some of this Super Improved strain. This variety survives poor growing conditions and still produces a heavy crop of large, fancy fruits better than other varieties.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00.

EARLY CALWONDER. (115 days.) An early maturing strain of California Wonder, maturing 7 to 10 days ahead of other strains of this type, and according to our Florida tests this strain holds up and produces large size fruits over a long season. The plant is not as tall and erect in growth as regular California Wonder, but is more dwarf and spreading, although very vigorous and prolific. The fruits are three and four lobed and very attractive in appearance, being smooth, dark green in color, uniform and very thick meated. This extra early strain should be planted by every grower interested in a thick meated type of pepper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

NEAPOLITAN (Italian). (105 days.) This is an extremely early, medium large, prolific variety, growing in popularity on some northern markets where it is in great demand among Italian people. The plant is wonderfully productive, carrying as many as forty fruits on a single plant. The fruits are upright in growth, averaging 4 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. Three lobed, yellowish green in color, becoming bright red when ripe. The flesh is extremely mild and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE WORLD BEATER. (115 days.) This is the genuine World Beater and is not like stocks generally sold under that name. It was originally developed from a cross between Ruby King and Chinese Giant, having the longer form and earliness of Ruby King with the size of Chinese Giant. A great deal of breeding and selection has been done to bring this superior stock to its present high standard of perfection, as to uniformity, trueness to type and high yield. Our stock is very productive, the strong, vigorous plants often producing twenty-four marketable peppers, which are pendant but held well above the soil. It matures a big crop very early, the fruits being 4½ inches long by 3½ inches in diameter, broad at the blossom end, slightly elongated, with four lobes. The fruits are large, meaty, of very attractive market appearance, and of excellent shipping quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED RUBY GIANT. (115 days.) This improved strain of Ruby Giant which we have developed as the result of many years individual plant selections makes an exceedingly strong, vigorous, upright growing plant, it being more disease resistant and withstanding poor growing conditions, yet producing a good crop, better than other varieties of this type. Dark green fruits are somewhat similar to World Beater in shape, being large, four lobed, slightly tapering, and very attractive in appearance. The thick flesh is exceedingly sweet, mild, and of excellent quality. Our strain of this variety is extremely productive and bears over a long period, producing very large fancy fruits, uniformly true to type. No better strain of this popular variety can be found anywhere for Florida growing conditions.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

IMPROVED CALIFORNIA WONDER. (125 days.) An outstanding, medium late variety, gaining in importance. Plant is vigorous, upright, prolific. The thick meated, smooth, large, heavy fruits average about four inches in length and about the same in diameter. We have improved this variety by making our strain more productive and longer bearing than most others. This is an excellent shipping type, holding up well in transit and on the market, and is in great demand for hauling by trucks because of its good holding-up qualities. Solid, thick walls and very sweet and mild. Blocky in shape. Color an attractive, glossy dark green. On poor soil, devoid of plant food and moisture, fruits of this variety after the first harvest may tend to "button" or be of small size. For best results, and to produce large, fancy fruits over a long season, this variety requires heavier fertilization and an ample and continuous soil moisture supply.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

ANAHEIM CHILI (Hot). (120 days.) A popular, hot, pungent variety. The fruits are very meaty, measuring 6 to 7 inches in length and 1 to 1½ inches in diameter at stem end, and are green, ripening to a bright red. Often dried for winter use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00.

HUNGARIAN YELLOW WAX (Hot). (110 days.) A very early, hot sort, valuable for canners. Plants are rather dwarf in growth, and exceedingly prolific. Fruits pendant, medium slender, long, tapering, smooth and very pungent. Color waxy yellow, changing to bright crimson at maturity.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.50.

LONG RED CAYENNE OR FINGER (Hot). (115 days) This favorite hot variety produces large and productive plants. Fruits, 4 to 5 inches long, ½ inch thick, slender, tapering, pendant, very pungent, deep green in color, ripening to a brilliant red. Used largely for canning and in pickles.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

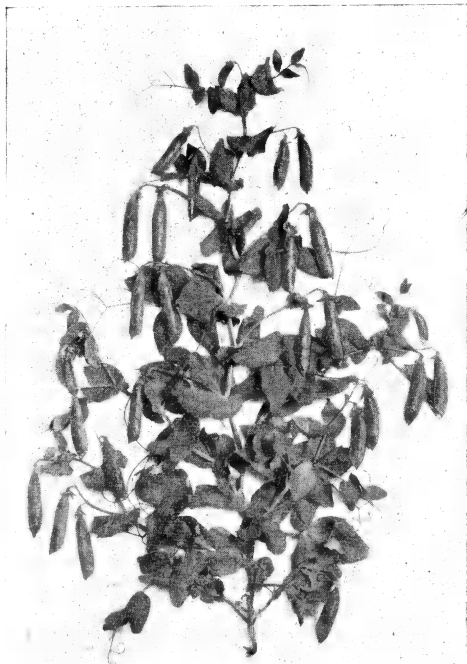
ENGLISH or GARDEN PEAS

Plant 1 bushel per acre in single rows; 1½ bushels per acre in double rows.

Our pea seed is strictly first class, high germinating, disease-free, western-grown stock, and our different varieties are absolutely true to type.

Although there are hundreds of distinct varieties of English or Garden Peas, we list only a few which we have found particularly well adapted to Florida growing conditions, and on which few varieties we have concentrated our efforts in an endeavor to maintain stocks second to none for Florida. Our plant breeders are continually improving the varieties we list by using pedigreed stocks in the production of our seed crops.

CULTURE. English Peas are very hardy and are not commonly attacked by insects. Frost does not hurt them, except while in blossom, and then only that part of the crop in bloom; they will put on another crop immediately. If frost destroys the bloom it is a good idea to give the plants an application of Nitrate of Soda, at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Peas can be grown on almost any kind of soil and with about the same cultivation as beans. Planting in double rows, six to eight inches apart, is a good plan, because this enables the plants to support each other. Single rows should be spaced two and a half to three feet apart, and double rows three to three and a half feet apart from center of double rows. Drop seed one to two inches apart in the row, and cover two to three inches deep. By working the soil up against the stems of the plants they will bear much longer. Use a high grade fertilizer at the rate of one thousand to twelve hundred pounds per acre. Increased stands and yields are secured by treating pea seed with Semesan at rate of 1 oz. per bushel of seed. (See page 55.)



Little Marvel

The Standard Early Variety For Florida

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

We list only a few varieties, which as the result of our over thirty year's experience we have found to be best suited to the climatic and soil conditions of Florida.

KILGORE'S WINNER. (52 days.) This variety was introduced by us several years ago, and it becomes more popular each season. It is one of the finest large early peas for Florida sandy loam soils, and in cool seasons is also adapted to Florida muck soils. As it is a very early, exceedingly large-podded variety, it is in great demand on northern markets. It is a surer cropper and a better yielder than other early large-podded varieties. The plants are vigorous in growth, eighteen to twenty-two inches in height, with heavy, very dark green vine and foliage, producing a great abundance of very large (4 to 4½ inches long) broad, deep green, straight pointed pods containing usually eight large, dark green peas of unsurpassed quality. A very desirable sort for home gardens and for shipping to markets desiring a large podded pea of high quality.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

LITTLE MARVEL (52 days.) By far the most popular and extensively grown pea for Florida, because of its exceptionally high quality, earliness and consistently high yield of well filled pods. The most desirable early variety, especially well adapted to Florida muck soils where it is a sure cropper with well-filled pods, even in warm seasons. The vines are vigorous, stocky, dark green in color, growing about 1½ feet tall, and are literally loaded with single and double, straight, round, blunt, very dark green, plump pods about 3 inches long, well-filled with 7 to 8 tender peas. A heavy yielder and sure cropper, valuable for home garden and for early shipping.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

DARK PODDED THOMAS LAXTON. (50 days.) A very popular and profitable variety for sandy loam soils. The vines are of rather vigorous growth reaching a height of 2½ to 3 feet and are very productive. The rich, deep green colored pods are large, averaging three and one-half to three and three-quarter inches long, are straight, nearly round, and square ended, containing usually seven medium dark green peas of superior quality. Our improved, dark podded strain is very early, and has darker colored, more attractive pods than other strains of Thomas Laxton.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

LAXTONIAN. (51 days.) This variety is quite popular wherever grown. The plant is a dwarf grower, about 18 to 20 inches tall, rather coarse, vigorous and productive. Does well on sandy loam soils but blasts on muck soils. It is early, producing large (4½ inches long), broad, slightly curved, dark green, pointed pods, well filled with seven to eight large peas. Valuable for home gardens and for shipping.

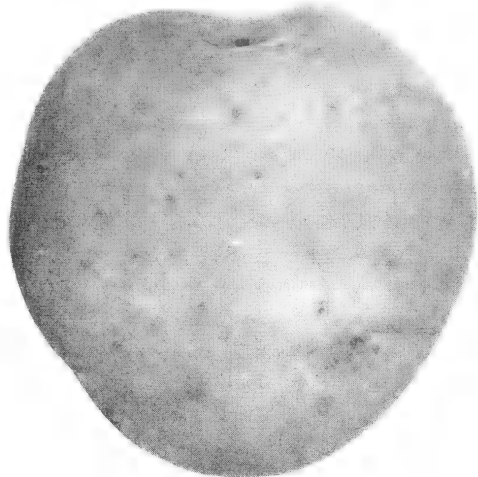
¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

KILGORE'S MAMMOTH-PODDED DWARF STRATAGEM. (60 days.) This variety has been bred especially for shippers. It is resistant to Fusarium Wilt and produces dark green, stocky, vigorous vines, averaging about 26 inches tall. Pods are much longer than Little Marvel, averaging about 5 inches in length, round, dark green, plump, pointed, curved at the tip and contain eight to ten large succulent peas. Every southern grower of peas should give this variety a trial.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

KILGORE'S SEED POTATOES

Plant 600 pounds per acre in three foot rows.



A typical tuber of Kilgore's State Certified Red Bliss or Triumph Potato

State certification is a system of official inspection which guarantees the grading of potato seed stock. This insures planting seed potatoes having a high degree of freedom from disease, and that are true to name, free from varietal mixture, and are produced by vigorous, healthy plants possessing high yielding qualities. It further means that the seed potatoes must be graded for size and freedom from mechanical injuries. State Certified seed costs a little more, but growers have found from experience that it pays well to use only State Certified in preference to ordinary seed potatoes of doubtful source, history and quality.

CULTURE. The fall and early spring crop should be planted from September 1 to March 1; the bulk of the spring crop in south and central Florida between January 1st and February 15th; the more northern part of the state planting heavy a little later. Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping a seed every four to six inches in the row. If weather is cool, plant seed four inches deep; if warm six inches deep. In cutting the seed leave two or three good eyes to each seed piece. Using a large seed piece will insure a stronger plant. For early fall planting in Florida during September, it is desirable to use small potatoes and plant whole in order to secure a satisfactory stand. Fertilizer should be put in seven to eight days before planting. Use from 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. per acre, depending on type of soil. A 4-7-5 fertilizer mixture is a good standard for potatoes.

KILGORE'S STATE CERTIFIED RED BLISS OR TRIUMPH. (75 days.) Packed in 100-lb. bags. This standard variety is most popular with Florida truckers especially in Central and South Florida. It is extra early, of fine appearance, with pink skin, white flesh, and round shape.

Write Plant City or our nearest store for price, stating quantity wanted. We do not accept orders for export of seed potatoes.

PUMPKIN

Plant two pounds per acre.

CULTURE. Plant eight or ten seeds in hills eight feet apart each way when the weather gets warm. Can be planted in corn. Just before last plowing of corn, go thru the field dropping eight to ten seeds every eight to ten feet square. Thin to two or three plants after well started. Give shallow and frequent hoeings until vines begin to run. Cut pumpkins when ripe, leaving part of stem attached to fruit and store in a dry place.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS. (100 days.) Commonly known as a pumpkin, but is really the very large fruited Mammoth Chili squash, known as the giant among squashes. Fruits are globular, slightly ribbed, light yellow color mottled with orange. Flesh is solid, light yellow-orange, coarse, of fair quality. Grown mainly for stock feed or exhibition purposes. Fruits measure 20 to 22 inches across and weigh 60 to 80 lbs.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

SMALL SUGAR. (110 days.) The best variety for general use, and particularly desirable for pies. Fruits are round, flattened at ends. Skin is hard, smooth, somewhat ribbed, of deep orange color. Flesh is thick, sweet and dry, of bright orange color, and very high quality. Very productive. Makes delicious pumpkin pies. Fruits measure eight to ten inches and weigh six to eight pounds.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

CORNFIELD. (118 days.) A prolific and vigorous grower, usually planted in corn field. Extensively grown for making pies, for canning and for stock feed. Fruits are large, round to slightly flattened, with a hard, smooth surface, slightly ribbed, with a deep yellow or orange color. Fruits measure 12 to 14 inches and weigh 15 to 20 pounds.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW. (112 days.) A crookneck type of pumpkin, popular in the south. Frequently grown in corn. A heavy yielder, used for pies and baking, as well as for stock feed. Fruits are crooknecked, with a hard, thin, smooth skin dull white with irregular light green stripes. Flesh is thick, attractive creamy yellow, medium coarse grain and sweet. The fruits measure 18 inches long and ten inches in diameter, and weigh from 14 to 16 lbs.

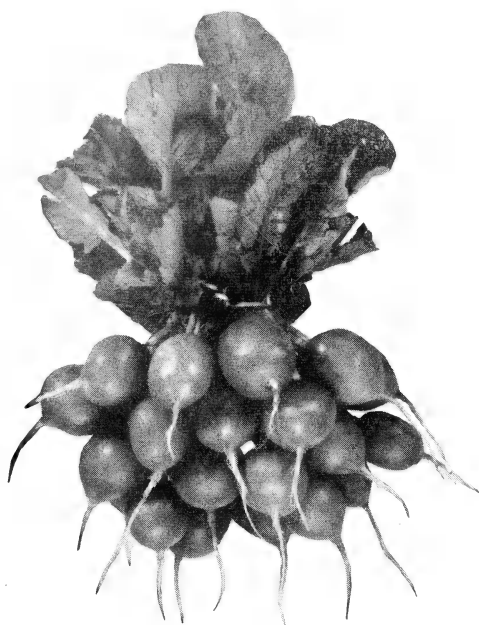
Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25



Green Striped Cushaw

RADISH

Plant 4 pounds per acre, or 1 ounce to 50 feet of row.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Early Scarlet Globe Radishes
Unsurpassed in Color and Uniformity

CULTURE. Plant in rows 15 to 18 inches apart and thin to two inches in the row. Successive plantings should be made every week or ten days for a continuous supply. For best results, a rich, loose, moist sandy loam or muck soil is best. Radishes must be grown rapidly to be crisp and tender, and of best quality. Our radish seed stocks are produced each year from carefully selected transplanted roots.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. (21 days.) We have a perfected stock of this superb extra-early variety that was grown from specially selected, transplanted roots. It is one of the very earliest of all sorts; roots are of good size, globe to olive shaped, with a medium top. They are crisp and tender, of uniformly attractive bright, scarlet color. In great demand on all markets.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED. (21 days.) A superior strain of this popular early variety. The roots are nearly round, being slightly flattened on the underside, deep scarlet, shading to a white tip on the bottom. They are very solid, crisp, tender, and sweet. Attractive in appearance.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

LONG WHITE ICICLE. (23 days.) This is the earliest and leading long white radish. The straight roots are from 5 to 6 inches long, cylindrical, and very smooth and waxy white throughout. The flesh is mild, crisp, tender and of exceptionally fine quality. The highest edible quality of all radishes.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

LONG SCARLET SHORT-TOP OR CINCINNATI MARKET. (25 days.) An improved strain of Long Scarlet, being large and having a very small top. It is very regular and uniform in size and shape. Roots are 6 to 7 inches long, straight and smooth, scarlet, almost transparent, brittle, and crisp, with mild flavor.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

RHUBARB

Sow 3 to 4 pounds in seed beds for an acre of plants, or plant 5 to 6 pounds per acre in field.

CULTURE. Plant in the fall in rows 8 to 4 feet apart and thin to about 18 to 24 inches in the row. Rhubarb does best in well-drained fertile soil rich in humus, and is especially well adapted to well-drained muck soil. Rhubarb makes the most delicious of all pies, and also is used to make an enticing and appetizing sauce.

VICTORIA. (125 days.) This vigorous growing variety produces thick, fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor and with attractive red color. It is the best variety for Florida.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

ROSELLE

Jamaica Sorrell or Florida Cranberry

This plant is of great value for Florida, and its cultivation should be extended. The red fruit is used when young for making jelly and jam which is claimed to be superior to Guava jelly. The plant grows rapidly when the ground is warm, resists drouth and is very ornamental and useful. Every Florida garden should have a row of this ornamental and useful plant. It is grown commercially for local markets, fruits being marketed in quart berry baskets.

CULTURE. Plant seed in the field in March and April in Florida, when danger of frost is past, and the ground is warm, spacing rows five to six feet apart and thinning to about two to three feet apart in the row, leaving one strong plant at a place. On extra rich, well fertilized, moist soil give wider spacing.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50.

SAGE

A very popular garden herb for Florida. It is used in flavoring or seasoning and is said to have medicinal properties. Leaves should be cut as plant blooms, and should be dried quickly in the shade. Grows 12 to 18 inches tall.

CULTURE. Sage does well on a sandy soil. Plant seed in rows 15 to 18 inches apart. Thin to six inches in the row. The plant is a hardy perennial, and may be divided for a crop the second year.

Sold Out.

SALSIFY

Plant 1 ounce to 50 feet of row.

CULTURE. Drill seed in rows 1½ feet apart, and when 4 inches high, thin out, leaving plants 2 to 4 inches apart. Salsify succeeds best in rich, deep, sandy loam soil. Plant in Florida from October to March. It does best when grown during the cooler months. Fine for home gardens and for market. To prepare, roots are boiled until tender, then slice, slices mixed with buttered crumbs, add salt, pepper and moisten with hot milk. Bake in a hot oven until crumbs are well browned. This makes a most delicious and appetizing dish.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. (120 days.) This is an improved type, producing larger, thicker, tapering, smooth, white roots, less likely to branch than other sorts. Roots range from 6 to 8 inches in length and 1 to 1½ inches in thickness. This vegetable is sometimes called "vegetable oyster" because when the roots are cooked they have somewhat of an oyster flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY

A FLORIDA INSTITUTION MAINTAINED FOR SERVICE TO FLORIDA GROWERS
TWELVE KILGORE STORES AND MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT SERVING FLORIDA



GAINESVILLE
300-4 E. Union St.



SANFORD
300-2 W. First St.



VERO BEACH
1095 Twentieth St.



PALMETTO
741-743 Lemon Ave.



PAHOKEE
313-19 Belle Glade Rd.



PLANT CITY
GENERAL OFFICES, WAREHOUSE
AND MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT



PLANT CITY
101 N. Evers St.



BELLE GLADE
301-3 Main St.



WAUCHULA
702-6 W. Main St.



WEST PALM BEACH
910 Belvedere Road



POMPAÑO
314-20 Flagler Ave.



MIAMI
140 N. W. 5th St.



HOMESTEAD
45-46 So. Flagler Ave.

SQUASH

Plant 2 to 3 pounds per acre of bush varieties and 1 pound per acre of running varieties.

Squashes exhibit greater variation in plant and fruit character and hybridize or cross and become mixed more readily in seed production than any other vegetable. Consequently squashes are given special care and attention in our breeding grounds in the north and west. Pedigreed lines are established by covering buds on most desirable plants with bags to control pollination and prevent crossing. Market seed is grown from these pedigreed lines in fields well-isolated from any other squash variety. In this way we are able to supply our customers with uniformly true-to-type strains of squash seed.

CULTURE. This is one of the quickest and easiest crops that can be grown, and often proves very profitable. The earliest varieties begin bearing in six or seven weeks from time of planting the seed. Squashes can be grown on almost any kind of soil. Use from 800 to 1,200 pounds of fertilizer per acre.

For bush varieties, have rows 4 to 5 feet apart and hills 2 feet apart in the row; running varieties should be planted in rows 8 to 10 feet apart, and hills 5 to 6 feet apart. Put six to eight seeds in each hill, and thin out to two plants when 8 inches high. Squash in Florida is a good paying crop for fall or spring. Plant for spring, during January, February, and March; for fall, from August until October. The early Squash brings the big money. The most serious insect pest of Squash is the striped cucumber beetle which spreads mosaic and bacterial wilt disease. It can be most effectively controlled by dusting with Pyrethide dust. (See page 54.)

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

BUSH VARIETIES

For quick results, plant Bush Squash, a good Fill-in Crop.

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK. (New.) (42 days.) This development is ten days earlier and more productive than other strains of Summer Straightneck Squash. The plants are less vigorous, and the fruits are smaller, less warded, much more uniform, and of brighter lemon-yellow color than other strains of the Straightneck type. Valuable for both home and market use. Requires somewhat richer soil and heavier fertilization than other varieties to produce good sized fruit. Because of its uniformity, earliness, high yield, and attractive appearance, this variety is growing in popularity by leaps and bounds on all markets.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

GIANT YELLOW SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK. (52 days.) Similar to Giant Yellow Summer Crookneck except with a straight instead of a curved neck making it easier to pack. Its deep, rich orange color makes a demand for it on any market. Of larger size, but not as prolific, and later as compared to Early Prolific Straightneck.

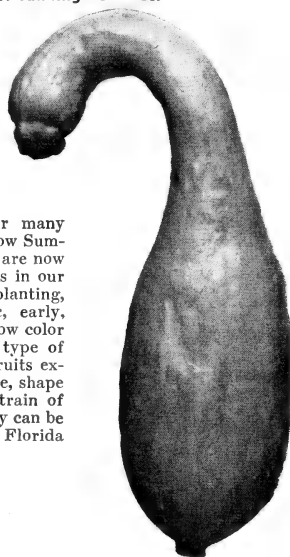
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

COCOZELLE. (Long Slender Italian Vegetable Marrow.) (50 days.) This is the true Italian Vegetable Marrow. When ready for market, the fruit is 10 to 12 inches long, slender, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, cylindrical in shape, straight, smooth, dark green with lighter green stripes. Our stock of this variety produces a small, bushy, open type of plant, with small, deeply cleft leaves, but with an immense yield of uniformly true to type fruits. We have devoted many years to the development of this superior strain, and we can say with full confidence that our Cocozelle is the earliest, most prolific, and uniformly true to type strain you can secure anywhere and at any price.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

NEW LONG BLACK COCOZELLE. (50 days.) This new strain of Cocozelle is similar to the regular Cocozelle variety, but instead of making striped fruits like the regular strain, the fruits are a very attractive, solid, dark green color, somewhat similar in color to Black Zucchini, but in size and shape they are similar to regular Cocozelle. This new strain of Cocozelle makes very attractive appearing, long, slender, straight, dark green fruits, which should bring a premium on the market.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.



Early Yellow Summer Crookneck or Baby Crookneck

EARLY YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK OR BABY CROOKNECK. (45 days.) This is the most popular and most extensively grown of any variety of squash in Florida. This variety is similar to Giant Crookneck, except smaller in size, with a thinner, more curved neck, and earlier in maturity. It is also more prolific. Its rich, bright, lemon-yellow color gives it a very good market appearance, and it is in big demand on all southern markets. Our stock of this variety is exceedingly prolific and absolutely true to type.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c.

GIANT YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK. (50 days.) As the name implies, the fruits are large, with a rather thick neck. The vines are of bush type and grow vigorously. This Squash has gained great popularity due to its fine market appearance. It is not quite as prolific, and somewhat later and larger fruited than Early Yellow Summer Crookneck.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c.

BLACK ZUCCHINI. (50 days.) This is a strain of Italian Vegetable Marrow, producing short, thick, blocky, smooth fruits, ranging from 7 to 9 inches in length, and 1 to 1½ inches in diameter at market stage, very dark green, almost black in color. Our stock of this variety produces a large, vigorous growing, bushy plant, very productive of uniformly true to type fruits. Flesh is greenish white at eating stage and of good flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED SELECTION BLACK ZUCCHINI (New) (45 days.) The plant, instead of developing a large, vigorous growing bush, forms a short, single semi-runner, and produces an enormous yield of fruits over a long period. The plant is of an open type of growth, with small, deeply cleft leaves, allowing the air and sunlight to circulate and prevent fruit rot. The fruits are uniformly dark green in color, six to eight inches long at market stage, and of uniform diameter from stem to blossom end. A new, extra early, extremely prolific, improved strain of Black Zucchini. Seed supply exceedingly limited.

Sold Out

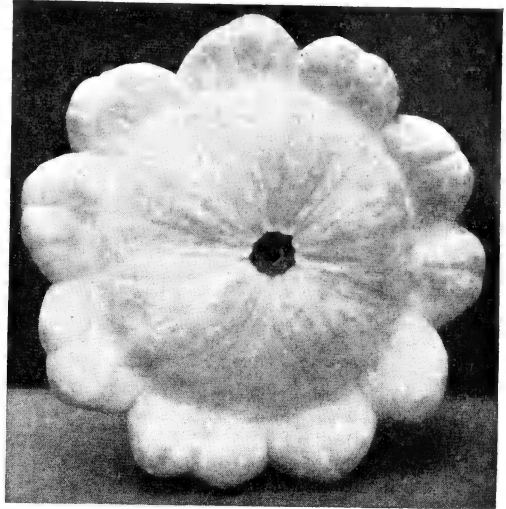
For Best Results Plant Kilgore's "Bred-Rite" Seeds

SQUASH—BUSH VARIETIES (Continued)

EARLY WHITE BUSH. (Patty Pan Type.) (48 days.) This is a very popular type of squash for shipment to Northern markets. The comparatively smooth fruits are of pure white color, are round and flat but deep, with ridged or scalloped edges, measuring about six to eight inches across by three inches thick. This variety is very early in maturity and can be shipped six or seven weeks after planting. Our stock is very early, extremely prolific and uniformly true to type.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH. (Patty Pan Type.) (50 days.) A large strain of the Early White Bush, the fruits being about one-third larger, measuring eight to ten inches in diameter. It is slightly later in maturing and not quite as prolific as Early White Bush. Color is a beautiful waxy white. The fruits are thick, tender, and of very good quality.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c.

WOOD'S EARLIEST PROLIFIC. (Patty Pan Type.) (42 days.) This is the earliest, meatiest, and most prolific of the patty pan type. It will average seven days earlier than Early White Bush, mature all of its fruits quickly and will be almost through producing by the time Early White Bush begins making much of a crop when planted at the same time. The plants are extremely prolific, producing round, smooth, deep, thick fruits, very slightly scalloped, and of a silvery gray color. The fruits are much deeper and thicker than the White Bush, being bulged at both stem and blossom ends. A very desirable sort to grow where very early squashes of the bush scalloped type are wanted for home use or to ship.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



Mammoth White Bush

SQUASH—RUNNING VARIETIES

The running varieties of squash are distinct from the bush varieties—the vines run 10 to 12 feet, and the squashes weigh from 2 to 12 pounds. The fruits are left on the vines until fully grown with a hard rind, and are then harvested by cutting the stem. Running squash may be stored in a cool, dry place until desired for use, but must be handled carefully to avoid bruising. They are claimed to be much richer in flavor and more nutritious than bush squashes. Unlike bush squashes, which are prepared only by boiling or frying, fruits of the running varieties may be stored, and used either boiled, baked or for making delicious squash pies.

AFRICAN SQUASH. (100 days.) The vines are long and very prolific. Fruits range from three to ten pounds with a smooth, thin, dark green rind. Keeps exceedingly well under Florida conditions. Highly resistant to insects and diseases.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

BLUE HUBBARD. (115 days.) This strain is superior in edible quality to other Hubbards. The blue-gray colored fruits are large, round, pointed at both ends and slightly rough and ridged. Flesh is thick, yellow-orange, of fine flavor. Ideal for baking and for pies. The best keeper of all Hubbards.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

BOSTON MARROW. (110 days.) A very productive, hardy, running variety. The fruit is shaped very much like the Hubbard, but is of light lemon-yellow color. Its flesh is very sweet and fine-grained, making it very good for cooking, baking and for pies. The tough, thick rind makes it a good keeper.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

GREEN HUBBARD. (110 days.) Plant very vigorous and productive. The fruits are large and oval, and the dark bronze-green, warted rind is very thick, so that the fruits will keep over long periods in storage. Its thick orange-yellow flesh is very fine, dry and sweet, making it excellent for pies and baking.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

TABLE QUEEN or ACORN. (60 days.) Although belonging to the running sorts, this squash is almost as early as the bush types and has become very popular in Florida. Its very dark green, oval fruit is small, weighing about two pounds, and is about five to six inches long, and four and one-half inches in diameter, with sides deeply ribbed, with a point at the blossom end. Its light yellow flesh is very fine grained and sweet. It is a very good keeper and desirable for home and market use, also for shipping.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

SPINACH

Most health producing and nutritious of all vegetables.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

CULTURE FOR BLOOMSDALE SPINACH. Successful for fall and winter planting. Does not grow well in hot weather. Requires a moist, rich soil, the richer the better. Plant seed in rows 16 to 20 inches apart, and thin to 2 to 4 inches apart in the row. May be planted broadcast, thinning plants to stand about 8 by 8 inches apart. Plant 1 oz. of seed per hundred feet of row, or 12 to 15 lbs. per acre.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, LONG STANDING. (40 days.) Our re-selected strain of this variety is disease resistant, early and hardy, uniform, of rapid, upright, sturdy growth, with attractive, highly crumpled and blistered dark green leaves. This strain holds longer than any other before throwing seed stalks. The best winter variety for Florida.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

Spinach seed supply extremely short. Order early.

CULTURE FOR NEW ZEALAND SPINACH. As seeds are very hard and germinate with difficulty, soak them in warm water for 24 hours to hasten germination. Plant seed in rows three feet apart, and drop three or four seeds per hill about 20 inches apart in the row. Plant 3 to 4 pounds of seed per acre.

NEW ZEALAND. (60 days.) Entirely distinct from the true Spinach. The plant is tall and very spreading, with numerous side shoots. It grows to a height of 1 foot and spreads to a radius of 2 feet. Leaves are very thick, light green, rather small, broad and pointed. It grows well in hot weather and under adverse conditions, and is sometimes called "Summer" or "Hot-weather Spinach." The leafy tips of the branches are removed and new growth follows, making possible many cuttings. It does best on moist, rich land, and grows most luxuriantly in hot weather.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

TOMATO

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per acre in field.

Tomato seed has been one of our specialties for many years, and our stocks, which are grown for us in a new disease free territory in the Middle West, are especially developed and selected for Florida growing conditions. We maintain that our Tomato seed cannot be surpassed for southern conditions, and the reputation we enjoy is ample evidence of that fact.

The Kilgore Seed Company has had over 30 years of experience in Florida studying the particular requirements of Florida Tomato growers. Selections are made each year for earliness, high yield, and uniformity in size, shape, and color.

CULTURE. Tomatoes will do well on almost all kinds of soil, from a light sand to a muck. The land should be put in good condition. Lay off rows five to six feet apart, open a furrow, and drill in 1200 lbs. per acre of high grade fertilizer such as a 4-7-5 and mix thoroughly with the soil. It is good policy to let this stand for seven to ten days and then plant the seed or set the plants. Seed may be planted direct in the field or preferably in a cloth-covered seed-bed. Plants started in a seed-bed should be 6 to 8 inches high when ready to transplant to the field, 2 to 2½ feet apart in the row, or 12 to 18 inches in the row if staked.

On the east coast of Florida, first plantings are begun during July and continue until in January. North and Central Florida begin planting for a spring crop in the middle to the latter part of December and continue to the middle of February. For a fall crop, plantings are made in July, August and September.

Frequent spraying with Yellow Cuprocide or Pyrox, starting in the seed bed, is desirable to prevent blight and other diseases. If aphids give trouble add Black Leaf 40 to the spray. (See pages 53 and 55.) Where applications of arsenicals are not desirable to spray or dust to control fruit worms on tomatoes use Pyrocide Dust. (See page 54.) It is desirable to treat the seed with Cuprocide or Semesan before planting to prevent damping off disease in the seed beds, (see pages 53 and 55).

All prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

NEW EXTRA SELECTED GLOBE. (92 days.) This extra selected strain is one of the strongest and most vigorous growers, and because of this vigor the plants stay green and in bearing condition, producing marketable fruits longer than most other strains of the pink globe variety. The plant has an open, spreading habit of growth, and is ideally suited for staking and pruning. Its smooth, perfectly globe shape fruits do not crack, and ripen to a beautiful deep pink color. This extra selected strain produces a very high percentage of large, smooth, uniformly deep globe-shaped, fancy fruits even on the top hands. No finer strain of this standard variety for Florida growing conditions can be found anywhere.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

KILGORE'S NEW IMPROVED MARGLOBE. (88 days.) This new improved strain was developed by us from an individual plant selection made in a field of regular Marglobe a number of years ago. The primary factors considered in developing this strain were larger size fruit and increased earliness, along with a more open or spreading plant growth. After having tested this improved strain for three seasons throughout the lower east coast of Florida and other tomato growing sections of the state, growers and experiment stations claim that this is one of the best and most desirable types for Florida growers. We are now introducing this strain to our friends with the assurance that this is a different and superior stock. The plant growth is very open and spreading, somewhat similar to the old pink Livingston Globe in this respect. It does not have a bunching habit which is so prevalent in most other strains of Marglobe, and which makes it difficult to harvest fruit and to spray for the control of insect and diseases. The plant is loaded with uniformly large size, firm, very deep globe shaped, smooth fruits, far superior to regular strains of Marglobe, and it begins producing fruits ten days earlier than other strains of Marglobe, just as early as Grothen Red Globe. This new strain should be given a trial by every Florida tomato grower. Seed supply extremely limited.

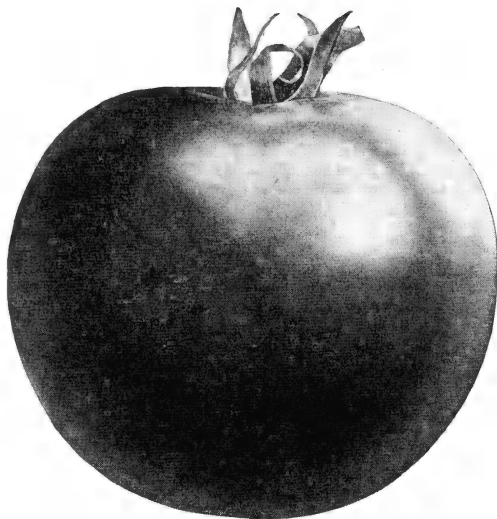
Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00.



**KILGORE'S
IMPROVED GROTHEN
RED GLOBE TOMATOES**

An Outstanding Tomato Variety Developed Especially for Florida

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY, Florida's Leading Seedsmen



Kilgore's Improved Rutgers Tomato

KILGORE'S IMPROVED RUTGERS. (98 days.) Our improved strain of this important variety is exceedingly uniform in plant growth and produces more uniform, smoother, thick walled, firmer, deeper globe-shaped fruits than other strains of this variety. The plant is a very vigorous grower, hardy, and heavy producer of firm green tomatoes which ripen to a bright red, producing an enormous yield of large, deep globe-shaped fruits over a long season. The large fruits are very firm, free of puffs, with thick outer and inner walls. The fruits of our improved strain size up well clear out to the end of the vine, and are smoother and freer of cracks at the stem end than other strains. This variety is especially recommended for a spring crop in Florida and is well suited for light sandy soils and also for shallow dry pine land on the lower east coast of Florida. Not suitable for deep wet glade lands where it makes too much vegetative growth. This variety stands more rain as well as more drought than other varieties. Many growers have told us that our Improved Rutgers makes the smoothest as well as the fanciest fruits of any strain of seed of this variety on the market today.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

KILGORE'S NEW "X" TOMATO. (92 days.) This variety was originated from a three-way cross of Webb's Special (Kilgore's Special) Pritchard and Grothen Red Globe, and has intermediate characters between Rutgers and Grothen Red Globe, which accounts for many people thinking it was developed from a cross between these two varieties. The vines are of heavier vegetative growth than Grothen, but not as heavy as Rutgers. They open up more than Rutgers, and produce uniformly large, deep globe-shape fruits, very firm, and free of cracks. This variety has shown much promise on the lower east coast of Florida, and is growing in popularity in other sections. It seems to be adapted to a wide range of conditions.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE MARGLOBE. (98 days.) This is an excellent strain of the old standard type of Marglobe. It produces a heavy, vigorous plant growth, resistant to nailhead rust, Fusarium wilt and other diseases. The deep globe-shaped, smooth fruits are heavy, thick walled, firm or solid, and are free of navel and blossom-end scars. The ridging at stem end has been practically eliminated. We have made selections for larger fruit size. Fruit ripens to a beautiful deep scarlet-red color. Our Bred-Rite strain consistently produces a very high percentage of fancy fruits which results in fancy prices.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED GROTHEN RED GLOBE. (87 days.)

This is a very early maturing, high yielding variety well adapted to old tomato land. The plants are of open growth with rather small foliage requiring rich, deep, moist land for best results, maturing fruits about 10 days earlier than Marglobe, and ripening to a beautiful red color. A very heavy producer of smooth, deep globe-shaped, large fruits, sizing up well clear to the top of the plants, producing a very high percentage of fancies. The fruits are firm and solid, and the interior ripens up slowly, making this variety an exceptionally good shipper. Exceedingly high yields of large fruits, of excellent shipping quality, are the main factors recommending this variety. This variety does not do so well on light sandy soils, but is especially recommended for a fall, winter and early spring crop in Florida and is well suited to deep, wet Glades, hammock, and rich sandy loam soils.

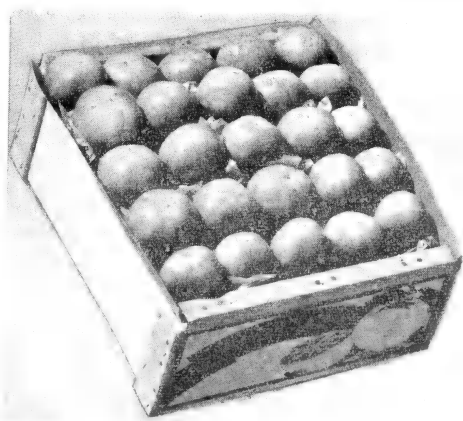
Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

IMPROVED STOKESDALE. (New) (90 days.) This variety is quite similar to Grothen Red Globe in time of maturity and in vine growth, altho our trials indicate it to be somewhat more vigorous with larger, heavier leaves. The vines hold up somewhat longer and better than Grothen Red Globe. The vines are very productive of an immense number of smooth, solid, deep globe shaped fruits, but the fruits are smaller in size than Grothen Red Globe and Rutgers. For best results under Florida conditions, this variety should be grown on deep, fertile land, with plenty of moisture, in order to get large sized, fancy grade fruit. In our Improved Strain of this variety, we have endeavored to develop larger sized fruit with deeper globe shape, and freedom from cracking at the stem end.

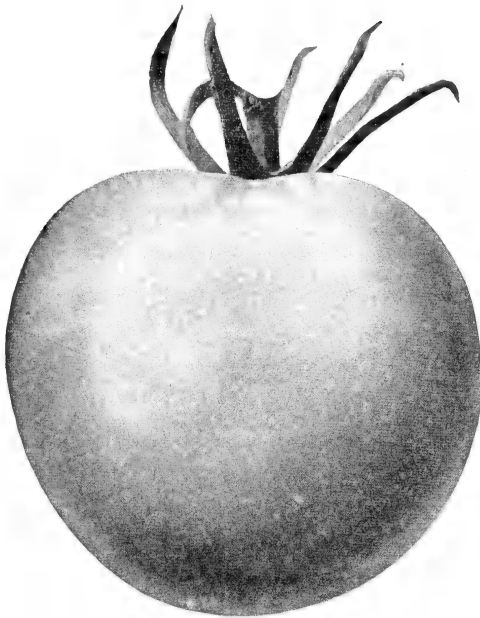
Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

FLORIGLOBE OR MARHIO. (95 days.) This is a wilt-resistant, pink Marglobe. Our strain of this has been especially developed for uniformity, freedom from cracking, smoothness at the stem end, and for a deep globe shape. A vigorous grower and heavy cropper of large sized, fancy fruits, which ripen to a deep pink.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.



A packed lug of tomatoes grown from Kilgore's Improved Rutgers Tomato Seed



Cleo

A Very Promising Variety for Florida

CLEO. (96 days.) This Kilgore variety in trials in different sections of Florida has shown much promise. It was developed from a cross between Clark's Early and Oxheart, and possesses the earliness and red color of Clark's Early, along with the deep globe shape, thick walls and large size of Oxheart. The plant is very vigorous in growth with an immense root system, making it very drouth resistant and especially well adapted for sandy and shallow land. It should be fertilized with a mixture relatively high in potash and low in ammonia. The extensive root system takes up fertilizer readily. Should be given somewhat wider spacing than other varieties, on deep moist land, 7 to 8 feet between rows, on shallow land 6 to 7 feet between rows. The vigorous vines make an open, spreading growth and develop an immense yield of smooth, uniformly deep globe-shaped fruits of large size clear to the end of the vine.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00.

KILGORE'S SPECIAL CUBAN MARGLOBE. (95 days.) After making special individual plant selections for a number of years we developed a strain of Marglobe tomato seed especially adapted for Cuba and the West Indies. The fruits are larger, deeper globe-shaped, smoother, and much firmer, with thicker flesh than most strains, making them hold up better for long distance shipment.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

FLETCHER'S SPECIAL. (90 days.) The vine growth is vigorous, withstanding wet weather conditions better than any other variety. The fruit is smooth and averages larger than Marglobe, ripening uniformly to a beautiful deep red. It is very heavy and meaty with small seed cavities, which makes it resistant to puffiness and an ideal long distance shipper. An exceedingly heavy producer of large, globe-shaped fruits.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

PRITCHARD OR SCARLET TOPPER. (90 days.) The Pritchard was developed by crossing Marglobe with Cooper's Special Self-Topper. It combines the good qualities of both parent varieties. Vines medium dense, compact, erect, self-topping. Fruits mature very early, a week to ten days earlier than Marglobe, are large, smooth, meaty, globular in shape and ripen uniformly to a very deep attractive red color, both exterior and interior. This variety is an enormous producer and therefore requires rich or liberally fertilized moist soil.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

BRYAN'S SELF-TOPPER. (90 days.) Plants set fruit very heavily in clusters at every joint to the tip end of the vines. Bryan Self-Topper fruit is of pink color, large, solid, smooth, globe-shaped, and with a very small seed cavity. Does best on low, rich, moist soil.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

COOPER'S SPECIAL SELF-TOPPER. (92 days.) We have made special selections to increase the size and the percentage of fancy fruits. The plants are hardy, and are loaded with fine, solid, smooth fruits which ripen to a beautiful pink color. This variety requires low, moist land with heavy applications of fertilizer to make large size, fancy fruits.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

CLARK'S EARLY. (85 days.) This variety is popular in North Florida. It is an early maturing, semi-globe shaped tomato, very smooth, firm, and of large size, ripening to a beautiful deep red color. The plant stands up well under adverse conditions. Its high yield of fancy, early fruits makes it a very desirable variety to grow.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

GLOVE. (92 days.) This variety comes from a cross between Globe and Marvel. The vine growth is strong and vigorous. The fruit is of deep globe shape, large, firm, smooth, and notably free from growth cracks, and ripens to a pink color. It is highly resistant to Fusarium Wilt and to nail-head rust disease.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE, IMPROVED. (95 days.) An improved strain of the old Livingston's Globe variety, popular in the Gulf States for many years. Our improved strain is very productive of fancy, perfectly globe-shaped fruits, holding their large size and shape until the last pickings.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

BREAK O' DAY. (90 days.) An early variety producing heavy crops of large, smooth, globular, meaty red fruits. Break O' Day is resistant to wilt and nail-head rust. The plants are rather weak and spreading in growth, of open character, with very small leaves.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

PONDEROSA. (Brimmer.) (110 days.) A very large pink-fruited variety. The fruits are more or less flattened, very solid and meaty with few seeds, and of splendid edible quality. Recommended only for home gardens because its unusual size and weight are disadvantages in shipping.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00.

OXHEART. (90 days.) A smooth, thick, tender and almost seedless pink-fruited tomato of delicious flavor. Rich soil adds greatly to its productiveness. This is an ideal variety for the home garden and for the local market.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$7.50.

TURNIP

Plant 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

We list only the varieties that are best suited to Florida growing conditions. All our turnip seed is grown from special hand-selected and transplanted roots.

CULTURE. Plant in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Thin early to $\frac{3}{4}$ or 1 in., because any overcrowding will result in misshapen, slow-growing, poor quality roots. For best quality, turnips should be grown rapidly in rich, moist soil. Turnips can be planted every month in the year in Florida. Rutabagas are best grown as a late fall and winter crop and should be planted in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and thinned to 5 or 6 inches.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

KILGORE'S TOKYO MARKET. (35 days.) This variety is extremely early in maturing, producing very beautiful, attractive, white, globe-shaped roots, with a very fine tap root. Foliage grows upright, is louse resistant, but not as luxuriant and heavy as Japanese Foliage turnip. Where a very early, uniform, pure white, globe-shaped turnip is desired, Tokyo Market is the very best variety to plant. Our special stock of this variety is exceedingly uniform, all the roots being of similar shape and maturing about the same time, which makes it an ideal variety to grow for market. The roots are of exceptionally fine quality, and of exceedingly attractive market appearance. Seed supply extremely limited.

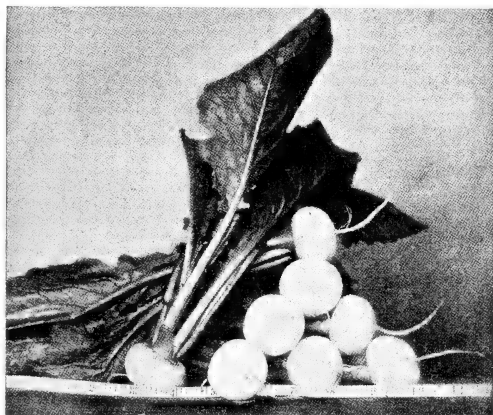
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

KILGORE'S EARLY FLORIDA. (35 days.) We have an exceptionally fine stock of this early variety. Our seed is grown from special hand-selected and transplanted roots. The roots are of medium size, smooth, flat, and white, with a bright purple top, and extremely early. Recommended as an extra early home garden and local market variety.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c.

JAPANESE FOLIAGE TURNIP. (Shogoin or Louse-resistant.) (50 days.) A louse-resistant foliage turnip from Japan, which we are offering because of extremely promising results we have secured with it in our Proving Grounds. This turnip resists the hot, scorching sun, dry weather, and lice. It produces an immense yield of upright-growing foliage, which is always in good demand during late spring and summer in Florida. The roots are white, semi-globe shaped, but more largely planted for the tops which are extremely large, thick, succulent, tender, and of finest mild flavor. Seed supply very limited.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



Japanese Foliage Turnip



Purple-Top White Globe Turnip

PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE. (50 days.) The roots are almost perfect globe-shaped, and the flesh and skin are pure white, colored a beautiful purple or red above ground. Very fine-grained and sweet, of superior quality. Grown most extensively in Florida for shipment to northern markets.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

WHITE GLOBE. (44 days.) A handsome, pure white, very large, perfectly round Turnip of fine quality. It has small tops, grows rapidly, and gets very large, producing a heavy yield per acre. Closely resembles Purple-Top White Globe except for color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

EARLY WHITE EGG. (45 days.) An early, oval or egg-shaped variety with clear white roots of medium size. The flesh is white, firm, fine-grained and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

RUTABAGA

Seed supply extremely short. Order early.

AMERICAN IMPROVED RUTABAGA. (90 days.) The very finest Purple Top Rutabaga grown. The smooth roots attain a much larger size than turnips, are almost globular, being slightly oblong, pale yellow with a purple top, and with a very small neck. Flesh is yellow, solid, tender, not hard and stringy. For table use and stock feeding.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c.

WATERMELON

Plant 1 pound per acre.

Our Bred-Rite watermelon seed stocks are produced by an expert seed grower and not by a commercial grower or shipper. Not a single melon is sold or shipped from our Bred-Rite Seed Growing Fields. Our Bred-Rite melon seed is the finest and best that can be secured anywhere. In selecting our stock seed, we save true-to-type melons from only the most vigorous growing, prolific vines, which produce melons of uniform color, shape and size, and of uniform high edible quality.

CULTURE. Watermelons may be grown on nearly all kinds of Florida soils that have good drainage, but rolling, sandy pine land is preferred. In general, new land is best for this crop in order to avoid diseases. The field should be checked off, planting the seed in hills 8 feet apart each way or 8 by 10 feet. Seed should be planted $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep, and plants should be thinned to 2 or 3 plants per hill when they are still small and when all danger of frost is past, later thinning to 1 plant per hill for best results. The most successful growers apply a 4-7-5 fertilizer mixture about a week before planting the seed. A second application may be made if necessary when the vines begin to run. The fertilizer should be worked into the hills before planting at the rate of two pounds per hill, or 800 pounds per acre. The first planting of watermelons for an early crop in Florida should be made about January 1st and successive plantings may be made up to about the middle of February in Central and South Florida. Plantings in North Florida are made two or three weeks later.

For earlier melons use *Hotkaps*. (See page 61.)

Prices quoted on Watermelon seed are postpaid.
Write for special low prices on larger quantities.

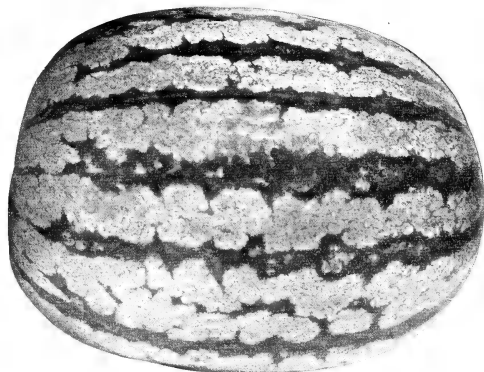
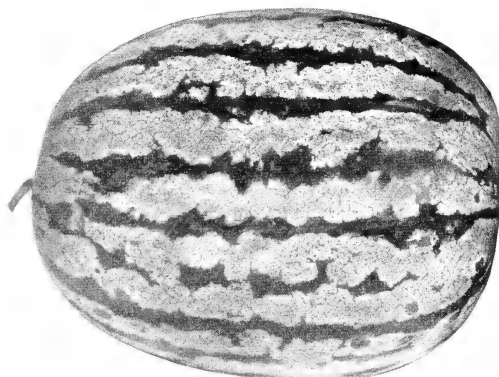
KILGORE'S BRED-RITE DIXIE QUEEN. (90 days.) This sensational introduction has become one of Florida's leading shipping melons. It possesses all the good qualities demanded by commercial growers, namely, good size, color, flavor, shipping quality and high yield. The almost round or square-shaped fruits average 32 pounds. The flesh is of a most attractive, rich, bright-red color. It is solid, with very few small white seeds. The outer skin is light green, striped and blotched with dark green. The rind, although thin, is tough and does not bruise easily, making it an ideal shipping melon. It is one of the sweetest-flavored and highest quality melons grown. This variety is sometimes called "White Seeded Cuban Queen." Because of its many desirable features, Dixie Queen has become one of the leading, standard commercial varieties of Florida, and because of its high edible quality it is also grown extensively for home use.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Each year, our watermelon seed growing fields are thoroughly inspected by one or more of our representatives to be sure there are no mixtures or off-type plants in the fields from which we secure our watermelon seeds for you. Remember, in securing seed from Kilgore you are getting the best that a long established, reputable seedsmen can furnish, and you are not buying from a merchant or seed vendor who knows nothing of the history or production of the seed he is selling. Avoid grief by placing your order for watermelon seed with The Kilgore Seed Company, reputable and experienced seed specialists with established stocks of fine character.

LEESBURG (Wilt-Resistant). (95 days.) This variety, originated by Dr. M. N. Walker of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, and developed at Leesburg, Fla., is attracting a great deal of attention in Florida. It not only is extremely resistant to Fusarium Wilt disease, which permits of its being grown on the same land successive years, but it also possesses desirable qualities for commercial shipping as well as a home garden melon. It makes a heavy, vigorous vine growth, which means productivity and high yields. The melons are elongated, like Watson, but are more symmetrical, somewhat shorter, and more chunky and blocky at both ends, having a shape ideal for loading in cars and for the markets. The rind is thin, but very tough and strong, making it a very good shipper. The smooth rind is of dark green color, stands more sun without sun-burning than other green melons. The weight, under good growing conditions, ranges from 26 to 30 lbs., an ideal size for market. The flesh is solid throughout, with an attractive deep rose-pink color, and with very few small white seeds. In cutting hundreds of melons no trace of white heart has ever been discovered. Exceedingly sweet, of fine firm texture, not stringy, and ripens clean to the rind with a sharp line of demarcation between flesh and rind. This variety should be in demand among commercial melon growers, because of its desirable qualities as a shipping and market melon, and because it can be grown on wilt-infested soil. It should also be of particular value to home gardeners who, because of wilt disease in their soils, cannot grow other varieties of watermelon.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Dixie Queen

WATERMELON (Continued)

DUDE CREEK OR GARRISON. (New) (98 days.) This prized variety grows vigorously. Fruits are uniformly cylindrical in shape, very large, long, with a thin, tender rind. The color is white and green striped, the green stripes usually being broken. The shape and stripings are similar to those of the Georgia Rattlesnake variety, but it is an entirely different melon. It has a very delicate flavor, sweet and tender meat, and grows to weigh 60 to 80 lbs. if the vines are pruned to one or two good shaped melons per plant, pulling off all other melons at least twice a week. Because of its high edible quality and large size it is rapidly gaining popularity and commanding premium prices. It is not, however, a shipping melon because of the brittle, easily broken rind, but is grown extensively for local markets. Seed supply limited.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

EARLY KANSAS. (88 days.) The vine is very vigorous and a robust grower, making it a very heavy cropper. It is extremely early, maturing seven to ten days earlier than Watson and Stone Mountain. Exceedingly prolific, producing an enormous number of melons, averaging 80 to 32 lbs. in weight. Very attractive in appearance, nearly round in form, light green but slightly darker than Dixie Queen, with broad, wavy stripes, broader and more wavy than Dixie Queen. The rind is very tough, making it a good keeper and shipper. Of finest sweet flavor, solid, bright red meat, with no white or stringy hearts, and containing very few buff colored seeds. This variety possesses all the qualities desired in a good shipping melon.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

IMPROVED KLECKLEY'S SWEET OR WONDERMELON. (95 days.) This is an early melon for the local market and home garden. The vines are sturdy and prolific and the green rind fruit is long, slightly constricted toward the stem end, with a very crisp, sweet and fine flesh. The rind is too thin to make a good shipper, but because of its high edible quality it is very popular for home use and for local market.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED WATSON. (100 days.) This is the most popular of all shipping melons. Cylindrical in shape, with medium dark green, thick, tough rind. The flesh is very firm, sweet, and has been bred especially for solid, deep red meat, entirely free of hard, white centers, commonly called white heart. Our stock of this variety is absolutely pure and has been developed for high yielding qualities of uniformly true-to-type melons.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE. (95 days.) An early, long, medium-sized melon, irregularly striped with lighter green. The flesh is a deep red and very delicious. This melon does not ship very well, but it is a desirable variety for the garden and home market because of its high edible quality.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 75c.

CHILIAN WHITE SEEDED. (90 days.) This is a very early, round melon. The tough, thick rind is green with darker stripings. The bright red flesh is very delicious. Average weight is twenty pounds. Grown extensively in West Indies for local use. Seed supply very limited.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

CANNON BALL or FLORIDA GIANT. (92 days.) Our trials have indicated that this relatively new, medium early variety is a valuable addition for Florida melon growers. The vines are of a very vigorous growth and exceedingly heavy producers of very large, nearly round, solid dark-green skin melons, with thick rind and firm, rather coarse grained and fibrous, sweet, deep red, attractive flesh, with small black seeds. This variety is sometimes called black seeded Stone Mountain. It resembles Stone Mountain in form, but has a much darker green rind and grows to much larger size. Because of the dark green rind, it is in great demand, always having a fresh appearance. Growing in favor by leaps and bounds.

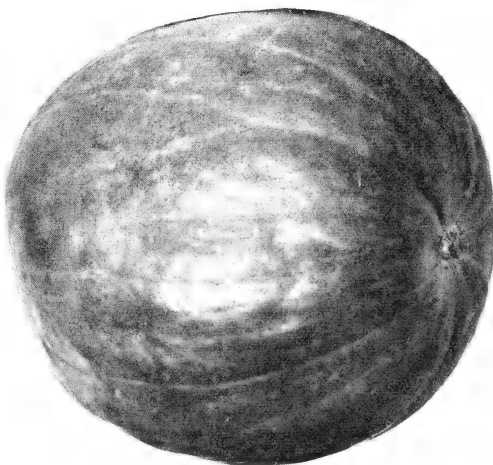
Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

FLORIDA MAMMOTH SWEET or TEXAS SWEET. (New) (95 days.) This new variety makes the largest size melons of any variety, under ideal growing conditions producing melons 50 to 60 lbs. or more in weight. The fruits are long, and have a medium thick rind, which is dark green in color, indistinctly striped with lighter green. The flesh is a bright, attractive red, very sweet and free of hard centers, and contains very few, exceedingly small, black seeds. Where unusually big sizes of high quality melons are desired this new variety has no superior. Seed supply very limited.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE STONE MOUNTAIN. (Improved Light Green Rind Strain.) (95 days.) This is an early melon and has become very popular in all the large Watermelon-growing districts. It is a large, round melon with deep red flesh that has a very delicious flavor. The medium hard, green rind makes it an excellent shipper. Vines are very prolific and the fruit has very few seeds, being almost all good, crisp, red meat clear to the rind, of delicious flavor and sweetness. Ours is the genuine, true to type, mingled light green color Stone Mountain. This strain has been developed and selected for uniformity and for high yields of true light green rind melons, free of white heart and solid meat throughout with few pure white seeds having a dark ring around the edge. There is a strain of large dark green rind Stone Mountain which has not been satisfactory. We have bred away from this type.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Stone Mountain

FIELD CORN

Plant 7 pounds per acre.
For Roasting Ear and Sweet Corn, See Pages 14 and 15

Kilgore's field corn seed is grown in isolated fields from the highest yielding pedigreed strains. The most perfect ears are selected, carefully dried and run over a long conveyor table, where expert corn pickers throw out every ear that is unsound, diseased or off-type. Only large ears with deep grain, straight rows and good tip and butt are saved. Each ear is hand tipped and butted, shelled and carefully graded to remove cracked or oversized grains.

Treat corn seed with Pyrox and keep the birds away. Pyrox also aids germination and helps secure a better stand. (See page 55.)

SPECIAL CUBAN FLINT. (96 days.) Our special strain of this variety was developed from a cross of the regular old type Cuban or Havana Flint and Red Dent, and our seed stock has been selected each year from only the largest and best ears produced on strongest and most vigorous growing plants. This special strain is deep rooted, therefore can be given closer spacing than other varieties. If given close spacing it will yield as much as any prolific corn. Produces larger ears, longer grains, and heavier yields than other strains of flint corn. More weevil resistant than any other variety. Produces well in extremely wet or dry seasons.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 95c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.25.

FLORIDENT WHITE No. 686. (New) (95 days.) This is a new field corn, developed by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station by selection from their pedigreed Florida 686. Florident White is considered to be one of the best prolific field corns for Florida. The stock seed is selected each year from the most prolific plants, which produce two or three ears per plant, making this variety a very heavy yielder. The large ears are covered with hard, white, semi-flint kernels on a red cob, protected by a long, tight, tough husk.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

FLORIDENT YELLOW. (New) (95 days.) A sister to Florident White, both having been selected and developed by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station from the Experiment Station's Pedigreed corn Florida 686. Stock seed is selected each year from the best, most productive plants. A heavy yielder of large ears, covered with hard, yellow, semi-flint kernels, protected by a long, tight, tough husk. The best and heaviest yielding yellow field corn for Florida.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 95c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.25.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED FLORIDA FLINT (White Cob, Semi-Flint). (92 days.) The small white cob is covered with long, deep, white, semi-flint grains. It is a heavy yielder and the husk grows well down over the end of the ear, which furnishes protection against weevils, worms and birds. This variety is very highly recommended as one of the best, medium-sized ear, white corns for general farm planting in Florida.

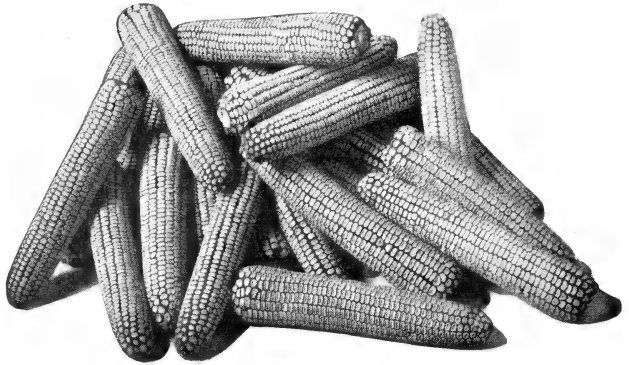
¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 95c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.25.

HICKORY KING. (91 days.) A very desirable, early, heavy-yielding white Corn, with very large, deep, broad grain and small cob. Will do well on thin Florida soil and is popular as a fine roasting-ear Corn. Hickory King is a standard and exceedingly popular variety in Florida as an early field Corn.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

WHATLEY'S PROLIFIC. (98 days.) An early, very prolific, red cob corn. Especially well suited to Florida with the husk entirely covering the tip of the ears making it resistant to worm and wet weather damage, and bird attacks.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.



KILGORE'S RED COB PROLIFIC. (95 days.) Very early, a heavy yielder, producing large, heavy ears. It makes first-class "roasting-ears" of fine market appearance. Ears large and heavy, small red cob, deep grain, with the husk coming well over the end, affording great protection from weather, weevils, and birds. The grain is rather hard and flinty, and will keep much better than most sorts. It is one of the best feeding corns, and provides both quality and quantity.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

STRAWBERRY CORN. (90 days.) This variety produces a short, stocky plant, resistant to heat and drouth. The ears are protected from weevils and ear worms by the long, tight husk or shuck. The large, deep grains are copper colored on the outside but are white inside. Valuable for early feed and for roasting ears. A very heavy yielder for an early corn.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

HASTING'S PROLIFIC. (100 days.) This variety is of vigorous growth, rather late in maturity, but an immense yielder. Ears are medium size, usually two per stalk. Cob is small, covered with deep, white, hard kernels. Good for grain and for roasting ears.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT. (86 days.) A wonderful yielder, and does splendidly here in Florida. It is planted extensively for early use, but is too soft for a general crop. Has large, deep, broad grains, and is desirable for early feed.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

MEXICAN JUNE. (89 days.) A splendid variety to plant in case your vegetable crop is a little late coming off the ground on which you desire to plant Corn. It is a drought and heat-resistant variety. This variety is very popular and a good yielder. May be used for roasting ears.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 95c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.25.

POP CORN

Plant 10 pounds per acre.

IMPROVED BABY RICE (White). (90 days.) The ears are large, round, from three to five inches long, with many rows of kernels, and the kernels are long and slender in shape. It is a very heavy yielder. The cob is small, so 115 to 120 lbs. of ear corn will usually shell about 100 lbs. of shelled corn.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.50;
25 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

High Vitality Seed Must Be Planted To Secure A Good Stand

**Kilgore's Bred-Rite Seeds Are Now Air-Conditioned.
This Means Higher Vitality, Better Germination and Stronger Plants.**

The Kilgore Seed Company, the leader in all new things pertaining to seeds, has installed in its central warehouse at Plant City, Florida, the most up-to-date dehumidifying machinery in order to maintain high vitality in all its seeds.

A seed is a living organism and must be dealt with as such if good results are to be obtained when planted under favorable conditions. Seeds, like other living organisms, respire or breathe. Experiments show that seeds kept in a humid atmosphere, with high temperature, absorb moisture, and respire or breathe rapidly, which means they use up their vital energy. With high moisture content in the seeds, the higher the temperature the greater the respiration, and the quicker the loss of vitality of the seeds. By reducing the water content of seeds, respiration is reduced and vitality is conserved and greatly prolonged.

Our experiments show that moisture has a more important bearing on respiration in seeds than has temperature, thus, if excess moisture is controlled, and if the seeds are kept in a dry atmosphere, respiration will be reduced and the vitality of the seeds will be retained and life is greatly prolonged. Our experiments have shown further that if the seed is dry, it requires a very long period of high temperature to cause injury.

Our tests show further that seeds kept in cold storage, or in cold climates, where humidity cannot be lowered sufficiently, absorb a considerable quantity of moisture. When these seeds, high in moisture content, are then brought out of cold storage, or from the cold climates and are subjected to ordinary conditions of high humidity and high temperature, they go down in germination rapidly. It is true that the respiratory activities in the seeds are much reduced in low temperatures, and the vital energy of the seed is thus conserved, but when the seed is taken out of cold storage into hot, humid climates, the greater amount of reserve energy in these seeds causes a more vigorous activity within the seed cells, and the seeds go down in vitality much more rapidly than if they had not been kept in cold storage or in cold climates. Our experiments show that in partially drying seeds, the opposite effect is apparent, that is, it takes a longer time for the seeds to absorb moisture from the atmosphere than otherwise, due to the contracting of the seed coats. However, when this dry seed is planted in moist soil it absorbs moisture rapidly and germination is accelerated because of the conserved vitality of the dry seeds.

The relative humidity in Kilgore's new Dehumidified Warehouse is maintained uniformly at 50 per cent, whereas, outside conditions during the summer months the relative humidity ranges from 75 to 95 per cent. In similar manner, the temperature in the warehouse is maintained uniformly at 80 degrees whereas in ordinary storage it ranges from 80 to 98 degrees in summer. This efficient dehumidifying equipment has been installed by The Kilgore Seed Company as the result of experiments conducted in their warehouse and laboratory during the past five years.

We have now gone further in order to insure our customers receiving high vitality seeds. In each of our Florida stores, we have installed air-tight rooms for keeping our surplus supplies of small vegetable and flower seeds. The atmospheric humidity in these rooms is held down by use of chemicals, so that the seed is kept under proper conditions until it is delivered to you through our mail order department or through one of our twelve Florida stores.

These dehumidified rooms insure our customers against getting seeds which go down in germination rapidly, or seeds in a weakened condition, that will not give a rapid germination or good stand when planted. Seeds kept in open storage absorb excessive moisture, which moisture, especially in periods of high temperature, causes the life processes in the seeds to go on at a very rapid rate. This devitalizes the seeds, and thus prevents rapid, strong germination, and causes the production of small weak seedlings. Seeds in open storage, or cold storage, due to absorption of moisture, gain in weight, so that when you purchase Kilgore's Bred-Rite Air Conditioned Seeds, from which the excess moisture has been removed in order to retain the high vitality of the seeds, you will get more seeds in a pound, due to the fact that they weigh less, being devoid of excess moisture, and in addition, they are in better condition for planting. Our improved storage facilities prolong the vitality of Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds, and also insure the production of more vigorous seedlings. This additional service is provided to give you in Kilgore's Bred-Rite, Air-Conditioned seeds, more and better seeds for your money.

In addition to keeping our seeds in artificially dried store-rooms, we have one of the most up-to-date seed testing laboratories where samples of all of our seed stocks are tested at regular intervals to further insure our customers against planting low vitality seeds. In our laboratory, tests are made every six weeks of all seed stocks in our warehouse, mail order department and all of our distributing points.



A close-up view of one of our seed testers. In these testing machines germination tests are made in the laboratory under ideal conditions. We make corresponding tests in the soil so that we know at all times the correct germination of all seed stocks we have on hand. Seed stocks that are found to be falling in germination and will soon be too low to give a good stand, are immediately removed from our warehouse and distributing plants and are destroyed.



BEAUTIFUL LAWNS CAN BE GROWN IN FLORIDA

GRASS SEED

We are not bound for any definite time by the prices quoted in this Catalog. All prices are subject to change without notice. We recommend that you order as early as possible. Our grass seeds are re-cleaned, well-bagged, and of highest quality stocks.

All Grass Seed Prices Quoted are F. O. B. Plant City, Except 1-lb. Lots, Which are Prepaid.

Prices Quoted on Centipede and St. Augustine Grass Sprigs are F. O. B. a Florida Nursery.

Due to present uncertain conditions, all prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

BERMUDA GRASS (Unhulled)

Sow 25 to 100 pounds per acre.

Seed can be sown from March to November, and should be mixed with fine soil when sowing to get a good even distribution. For pasture, use 25 pounds per acre; for lawns or golf courses, where a heavy thick sod is desired, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per 100 square feet or 100 pounds per acre. Bermuda Grass makes a beautiful velvety, permanent lawn where plenty of water is available and proper care given. When Bermuda Grass turns brown in late fall and winter, give it a good application of sheep manure at the rate of 5 pounds per 100 square feet, or 1 ton to acre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound Italian Rye Grass per 100 square feet, or 200 pounds to acre, broadcasting both seed and sheep manure right on top of Bermuda Grass, with no cultivation, but plenty of water. This will give a beautiful green lawn throughout winter and spring.

1 lb. 35c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

CARPET GRASS

Sow 25 to 100 pounds per acre.

Plant in fall from October to December, and in spring from March to June. For pasture use 25 pounds of seed per acre, broadcast. Carpet Grass is desirable for lawns and golf courses, and for this purpose use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound for 100 square feet, or 100 pounds per acre. Carpet Grass, like practically all other grasses, thrives where plenty of moisture is available and the richer the soil the better. The more mowing, tramping and grazing it has, the better it likes it and the better the lawn.

1 lb. 35c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

Sow 50 to 200 pounds per acre.

This is a very valuable and desirable fall and winter grass for Florida, but not permanent, giving way as soon as warm weather comes on; however, for quickly grown beautiful green lawns, golf greens, and fairways it cannot be excelled. Planted in October or November it will be ready for the mower in three to four weeks, and will make vigorous, luxuriant growth throughout fall and winter and well up into late spring. Do not plant before October 1 and later than March. For lawn or golf-course work, plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound seed per 100 square feet, or 200 pounds per acre. This will give good, heavy, thick sod. For grazing or hay, plant at rate of 50 pounds per acre.

1 lb. 20c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

HULLED BERMUDA GRASS

Sow 1 to 2 pounds to each 1,000 square feet of lawn.

This is the highest grade Bermuda grass seed. Formerly thought impossible, the hard, almost water-tight hulls of the seed are removed. This revolutionizes Bermuda lawn planting because of the quick, sure results it produces, the seed germinating in a week with proper moisture conditions.

1 lb. 50c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

BITTER BLUE-STEMMED ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS

(Chinch Bug Resistant)

Use 1 bushel of sprigs per 200 to 300 square feet.

This strain is better in every way than the old variety of St. Augustine. It is a stronger grower, is much tougher, holds its color in cold weather, has a longer and stronger root system, so will stand more dry weather. The joints are close, and the runners grow flat on the ground. It does well in shaded places. It is extremely chinch bug resistant. The sprigs should be planted in well prepared soil, setting about 6x9 inches apart.

Shipped only by express, direct from a

Jupiter, Florida, Nursery.

Not prepaid, 1 bu. \$1.50; 5 bu. \$7.00; 10 bu. \$13.50.

CENTIPEDE GRASS

Plant 1 bushel of sprigs per 300 to 400 square feet.

This variety forms a very heavy sod, choking out even Bermuda grass and sand spurs. It never needs weeding and is very easy to mow. This grass is practically disease-free. Centipede grass is planted by sprigs, 3 to 5 inches long, in rows 12 inches apart, and 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. Insert the sprigs in the ground, leaving about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch showing. Do not cover them entirely. For the first few months the lawn will need careful watering and some fertilizer.

Shipped only by express, direct from a

Lake Wales, Florida, Nursery.

Not prepaid, 1 bu. \$1.25; 5 bu. \$5.00; 10 bu. \$8.50.

SUDAN GRASS

Sow 5 to 20 pounds per acre.

Seed can be sown from March to August, either in cultivated rows 80 inches apart at the rate of 5 pounds per acre, or broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre. By getting a good thick stand the hay will be of much finer quality. Sudan Grass may be used as a green feed same as cattail millet, as it grows out immediately after being cut, or makes a fine pasture.

1 lb. 15c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

FIELD SEED

We are not bound for any definite time by the prices quoted in this Catalog.
Due to present uncertain conditions, all prices quoted are subject to change without notice. We recommend you order early.

BAHIA GRASS

Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre for pasture.

Bahia grass is a perennial pasture grass spreading by stolons (surface runners) and seed. Bahia grass seed can be planted any month in the year. Seed should be planted broadcast on well prepared ground. The grass has short, thick stolons, and spreads slowly, but the root system is large and once a sod is formed few other plants are able to encroach on it. It does best on productive soils, but will make a good sod on poorer, drier soils. It is important to expose the seed to the sun for a few days before planting so as to hasten the germination, otherwise it will require about a month for the seed to germinate.

1 lb. 35c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

DALLIS GRASS

Sow 10 to 20 pounds per acre.

Dallis Grass is a large perennial, erect, bunch grass, which stands heavy grazing. Under Florida conditions, Dallis grass is best suited to muck lands, heavy clay soils of a rather moist nature and low flat woods land. It is useless to plant Dallis grass on ordinary sandy soil in Florida. Dallis grass is very suitable to winter grazing because it is hardy.

1 lb. 35c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

ALYCE CLOVER

Sow 5 to 10 pounds per acre.

Used as a cover crop, soil builder and for hay. It has shown great promise especially in Central and North Central Florida. Seed should be planted on well prepared ground and covered very lightly. Planting can be done any time from April to June. The crop is similar to alfalfa in chemical composition and in nutritive value. It makes palatable hay. It is a good soil builder, and does well on all types of soil, except heavy, wet land; not as well adapted, however, to high, dry sandy land as is Crotalaria. Lime soil and inoculate seed with Nitrugin before planting. (See page 51.)

1 lb. 35c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

Sow 12 to 15 lbs. per acre alone, or 6 to 8 lbs. per acre in a mixture.

Recommended principally for mixtures in perennial pastures. Furnishes abundant grazing throughout the year in the south. Also useful for lawns, especially in mixtures. Does well with Bermuda and Dallis Grass. Succeeds best on moist ground and during wet seasons. Sow in the late fall and early winter. Lime soil and inoculate seed with Nitrugin before planting. (See page 51.)

1 lb. 85c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

BLACK MEDIC CLOVER

Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre alone, 5 to 8 pounds per acre in pasture mixtures.

A wonderful, hardy clover that spreads rapidly. It will thrive on most any sweet soil, except the loose, dry sandy and very wet, water-soaked types. Seed may be sown in late fall or early winter, the earlier the better. It yields an excellent quality of hay, and is ideal for permanent pastures for late winter and spring grazing, dying down by July. Reseeds itself even with closest grazing. Can also be used for a cover crop on cultivated land. Lime soil and inoculate seed with Nitrugin. (See page 51.)

1 lb. 35c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

PERSIAN CLOVER

Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre alone, or 4 to 5 lbs. per acre in mixtures.

Should be planted on every pasture for grazing from December until June. Will stand heavier, wetter lands than most clovers. Grows well in mixtures. Sow in late fall or early winter. Lime soil and inoculate seed with Nitrugin before planting. (See page 51.)

1 lb. 55c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

CALIFORNIA BUR CLOVER

Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre alone, 5 to 8 pounds per acre in pasture mixtures.

Grows fast, withstands dry weather, and is adapted to nearly all soils that are sweet, but will not tolerate very dry or very wet soils. Very valuable for grazing and permanent pastures, and is also a good soil builder, adding Nitrugin and humus. Broadcast seed in late fall or early winter and disc in lightly. Lime soil and inoculate seed with Nitrugin. (See page 51.)

1 lb. 25c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

BEGGARWEED (Florida Clover)

Sow 10 pounds per acre.

Perfectly adapted to Florida sandy soil, and makes one of the finest pastures. A splendid quality of most nutritious hay.

Where the land is once well seeded with Beggarweed, you do not have to plant it any more, as it will come up year after year. If cut for hay at the time the first flowers appear, the roots will send up a second crop which may be saved for seed and from which enough seed will scatter to insure a crop for next season.

The seed may also be scattered in the corn rows at the time of the last cultivation. For the best quality of hay, the crop should be cut when 8 to 4 feet high, or at the beginning of the blooming period. Plant the seed from April to August, at the rate of 10 pounds per acre. Cover seed lightly, as it is small, and if put in the ground too deep it cannot germinate. Inoculate seed with Nitrugin. (See page 51.)

1 lb. 35c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

BENNE OR SESAME

Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre drilled.

A tall growing annual herb, grows 8 to 5 feet, producing flowers followed by seed pods, which shatter the oily seeds in great profusion. These seeds are relished by poultry and a great use at present is a crop to attract and feed wild birds, especially quail and partridges. This is one of the finest plants that can be grown for poultry feed. Plant from March to July, drilling seed thinly in rows three to four feet apart. Can be planted until July. Cultivate the same as corn. Benne matures in about four weeks and seeds will continue to develop for about three months after it begins to ripen. Benne will do well on any soil suitable for corn. We have only the native giant or tall variety.

Packet 10c; 1 lb. 35c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

CHUFAS

Sow 1 to 1½ pecks per acre.

(90 days.) This is a species of ground nut, easily grown, and a wonderful hog fattening crop. Plant from April to August. Cultivation is the same as for bunch peanuts. Can be left in the ground until time to turn the hogs in, the hogs doing the harvesting. Make rows 2½ to 8 feet apart, dropping seeds 6 to 8 inches apart in the row, and covering about two inches. Especially suitable for sandy and loamy soils, and will grow on the poorest of lands.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

FIELD SEED (Continued)

All prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN

Sow 10 pounds for grain and 1 bushel per acre for forage.

Kaffir Corn has become more valuable every year because of its drought resisting qualities. Grows 4 to 5 feet high, very stocky and leafy; valuable alike for forage and grain. Plant from March to August, in rows 8 feet apart, drilling seed thinly like sorghum. If wanted for grain, principally, let heads mature on the stalk and then the whole stalk may be cut for fodder after the seed heads have been cut. If wanted for fodder, mainly, cut down the stalks when the first seed heads begin to appear, leaving 4 to 5 inches of stubble. From this stubble will spring a second growth, making an excellent crop for forage and a fair crop of grain. Stalks keep green and juicy to the last. For poultry feed and small grain it is unexcelled.

1 lb. 25c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

CHICKEN CORN—WHITE SEEDED (Egyptian Wheat)

Sow 1 lb. to 10 pounds per acre.

This is a sorghum with extra large, loose, bushy heads, covered thickly with small grains. If left standing, the grains drop off in a scattering manner, and the chickens gather them. If grown on a large scale, the large, well filled heads can be cut at maturity and fed to the poultry as desired. It is best to sow the seed thinly in three to four foot rows, leaving two to three plants to every three feet of row. If planted in small batches it is best to plant near the chicken houses so chickens can feed on the seeds as they fall. White Seeded Chicken Corn, with ease of growth, sure crop and heavy yields, will go a long way towards solving the poultry feed problem. The cheapest and best chicken feed you can grow.

1 lb. 25c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

COWPEAS

Sow 1 bushel per acre.

Cowpeas may be sown any time from March to September broadcast or in drills 3 to 4 feet apart. From 1 to 2 bushels per acre are used in broadcasting and from 2 to 1 pecks for seeding in drills, or considerably less of the small-seeded varieties. Inoculate with Nitragin. (See page 61.)

Field Varieties of Cowpeas

Due to the unstable condition of the market, we were unable to make price quotations on field varieties of Cowpeas when this catalog went to press. Write for prices, indicating variety and quantity desired.

Brabham. The Brabham Cowpea is absolutely immune from wilt and root-knot which attack some other varieties, makes fine, vigorous growth of vines, is early, and, where planted in March, April, or May, two good cuttings of hay can be made. Also a very good soil builder.

Whippoorwill. Very early, prolific, makes good growth of vines, and is a good variety for general purposes.

Mixed. The advantage claimed for sowing Mixed Cowpeas is that they produce an exceedingly heavy growth of vines for forage or soil improvement.

TABLE VARIETIES OF COWPEAS

Two-Crop Conch. Our Two-Crop Conch Pea matures and is edible in sixty-eight days from the time it is planted. The peas grow in what might be classified as a bunch type, growing upright in a bush about twenty-four inches tall. This variety will have some runners which is characteristic of most table peas, however, this depends largely upon the amount of moisture available. This variety, however, does not make long spreading vine growth as do other strains. This characteristic is very important as its upright growth keeps the pods off the ground and prevents weather damage. Because of this bush form, this variety is easier to pick and they are classified as "Two-Crop" inasmuch as they mature a crop for eating purposes early, and continue right on bearing, enabling two crops to be grown from a planting in one season.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Six Weeks or Two-Crop Clays. Also called Small Cream Crowder (Bunch.) Will produce green table peas in six weeks. Its earliness makes it desirable to plant for early market. It is equally as good as large cream crowder and matures dried peas in about 65 days. Will make two crops on good land in one season.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Brown or Sugar Crowder. An early, edible podded variety, used also for green shelled peas and for dried peas. Plant dark green, thick stemmed and branching. The large pods are round, plump, blunt, medium green, filled with brownish peas, crowded tightly together. Seeds smooth, buff-brown with darker colored brown eye. Used also as a forage crop and for soil improvement. Our special strain of this variety has been especially selected for broader, flatter, thicker pods which do not fit too tightly around the seeds and shell out easier than the regular narrow type pods.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Thin Shelled Purple Hull. Vines make a very vigorous branching growth, and do best when planted in three foot rows. If planted close, plants go all to vine and do not bear well. Very early and productive. Pods ripen to a deep purple color, are very large, long, slightly curved, well filled with large seeds of high edible quality.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Blue Goose. This is an early Crowder Pea type. A fine table Pea as well as a splendid soil-improver and stock Pea. Pods are long, and the seed is very large and speckled.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

California Blackeye. This is one of the best varieties of cowpeas for table use. Very early and very prolific. A standard heavy-bearing, strong-growing variety for easy growth.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Extra Early Ramshorn Blackeye Peas. This is the earliest maturing large Blackeye pea. Matures sweet tender peas two months after planting and continues to bear if green peas are kept picked. The prolific heavy yield, along with attractive appearance of the large mature peas, extreme earliness, and good keeping qualities make it a most popular Blackeye pea for Florida trucking. The delicious flavor and large long pods which are easily shelled make it very popular with home gardeners. The vine produces large leaves with a very vigorous growth.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Early Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn Blackeyes. Matures green peas in about 63 days; dried peas 73 days. Extremely prolific. It makes a tremendous number of long pods for its small upright vine. It is uniform in size, growth and maturity. They have a delicious flavor and are the blackeye peas for early market.

1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Giant Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn Blackeyes. Matures green peas in about 70 days; dried peas in 80 days. The most vigorous and heaviest yielding edible pea. The peas are almost twice the size of ordinary blackeyes. They can be planted in wider rows, require less seed per acre and are best for the main or late crop. It is a dual purpose pea, producing a tremendous yield of green and dry peas, yet makes more vine growth and is better for green manure or hay than Iron, Brabham and other cowpeas. Home gardeners should plant both strains, but for the early market the Early Wilt-Resistant strain is best.

1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

FIELD SEED (Continued)

All prices are subject to change without notice.



Crotalaria Spectabilis

Valuable for Adding Organic Matter and Nitrogen to the Soil

CROTALARIA

Sow 10 to 20 pounds per acre.

It is particularly desirable as a cover-crop for groves, truck and farm-lands, and does well on all kinds of soil except muck. It is a legume, thus adding a large amount of nitrogen to the soil, which in experiment station tests has been found to range from 88 to 207 pounds per acre. It makes a very profuse growth, furnishing an abundance of green material for humus. It can be mowed once a year, just as it starts to bloom; this will keep it from becoming too coarse. If cut 10 inches above the surface of the ground, the plant will produce the second growth and sufficient seed for re-seeding the land the following year.

Crotalaria should be sown broadcast from March to June, on well-prepared land, usually at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds of Spectabilis seed per acre, Intermedia, depending on how thick the coverage is desired, and harrowed lightly.



Inoculate. Be sure to inoculate Crotalaria seed with Nitragin before planting. By so doing you will not only have the assurance of a surer stand, but a better crop, and the succeeding crop will have the benefit of a larger amount of nitrogen stored in the Crotalaria roots. (See page 51.)

Spectabilis. This vigorous growing, long-leaved variety is not as fibrous as others, the growth is much heavier, and the stems are hollow. As a result, it can be plowed under easier and it rots much quicker. The seed, which is much larger than Striata, matures early and more very uniformly, making it a sure and heavy seeder. Spectabilis does well on high ground, but is best adapted to the better grades of sandy soils. Plant 15 to 20 pounds per acre on well prepared land.

1 lb. 25c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Our field seed for Florida is not purchased on the open market, but is grown year after year for us by the same seed growers who have made a specialty of producing field crops for seed. For these reasons, when you plant Kilgore's field seed, which has been produced for you by specialists, you may be certain of getting the best strains of high yielding varieties adapted especially to Florida growing conditions. Such seed costs more to produce, and is worth more to plant than the ordinary run of field seed.

CATTAIL OR PEARL MILLET

Sow 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

This is one of the best yielders of green forage and continues to grow and produce through the entire season if cut frequently enough to prevent its growing to seed. A tropical plant making an enormous growth all through our long Florida summers. Relished by all kinds of stock, and they eat it greedily. No plant will go further towards solving the forage problem in Florida than Cattail Millet. It ought to be grown on every Florida farm. Plant in early spring as soon as frost danger is past. Can be planted as late as August. Sow thinly in rows three feet apart.

1 lb. 25c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

GOLDEN MILLET (Formerly called German Millet)

Sow 1 bushel per acre.

Golden Millet is an important and nutritious hay crop, relished by horses and cattle. Seed thickly, not less than one bushel per acre. For an early hay crop plant in March and April. For a second crop plant in July and August. It matures in from six to eight weeks after seeding. Cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head, because after that the hay quality decreases. For a large yielding, nutritious, quick growing hay crop there is nothing better than Golden Millet.

1 lb. 20c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

OATS

Sow 5 pecks per acre.

A bushel weighs 32 pounds.

Plant in drills 1½ feet apart and cover seed 2 to 3 inches deep. If the seed is broadcast, use tooth harrow. The best time to plant oats in Florida is October and November.

Coker's Fulgrain (33-19) (New, extra early, cold and smut resistant.) (120 days.) This is probably the best all around oat ever introduced for the Florida planter. Named Fulgrain from the beautiful, plump, heavy grains. An extremely high yielder of high quality grain. Resistant to cold and storm injury, and very resistant to smut. It is very high in feeding value. It stools out splendidly. This new oat has all the qualities of a perfect oat for the Florida farmer.

1 lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.



Coker's Fulgrain (33-19) Oats

FIELD SEED (Continued)

All prices are subject to change without notice.

PEANUTS

Sow 1 bushel per acre.

In addition to the crop of nuts for hogs, peanuts yield a large quantity of nutritious dry forage. Florida Runner Peanuts are by far the best when grown to fatten hogs, as they can be left in the ground until eaten, but not so with the Valencia or Spanish Peanuts, because they must be harvested as soon as matured, or they will sprout and come up the first wet spell.

It is better to shell the seed that is to be planted. If planted in corn, a bushel will plant 4 acres, but where planted solid it requires a bushel of seed per acre, in 3-foot rows, dropping seeds in hills a foot apart. For best results inoculate peanuts with Nitragin. (See page 51.)

Valencia. (100 days.) This variety is adapted for growing in light sandy soils. It fills the demand for a peanut that is large and contains more nuts than the common varieties. Pods are large, well-filled, usually containing 3 or 4 nuts.

1 lb. 20c; postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Small Spanish. (90 days.) This is the little white Spanish Peanut, very productive and one of the surest croppers. The nuts stick to the vine in harvesting and both tops and nuts are fed to cows, horses, and hogs as a whole-grain ration.

1 lb. 15c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Improved Spanish. (95 days.) This variety can be planted closer than others, is more easily cultivated and gathered because the nuts cling firmly to the roots. Not as large as some other kinds, but the nuts entirely fill the pod and are very sweet and delicious in flavor. Very easily cured.

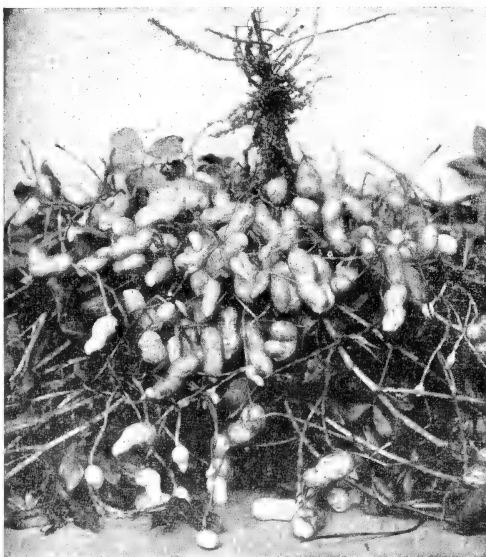
1 lb. 20c; postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Florida Runner. (120 days.) This is the principal variety for hog feed, as the nuts will remain in the ground in good condition all fall until eaten out by the hogs.

1 lb. 15c; postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.



Florida Runner Peanuts

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Sow 4 pounds in drills or 8 to 10 pounds broadcast per acre.

For early Spring, Fall or Winter planting for quick green forage or grazing for hogs and poultry, there is nothing equal to Dwarf Essex Rape. While mostly planted in Fall and early winter, it may be planted in early Spring, but it will not stand much warm weather. It makes a quick succulent growth. It may be used as a substitute for turnip greens. The tops look like Rutabagas and growth is similar yet larger, but Rape makes no fleshy roots. It can be planted in rows like turnips, or broadcast covering by a light harrowing. It is ready for grazing in eight to ten weeks after planting. After cutting, or grazing it keeps coming out again. Rape can be sown with fine results any month from August to March. It is a splendid green feed and forage crop relished by all kinds of stock and is relished especially by milk cows and increases the production of milk. It is also valuable for hogs and poultry, and makes an exceptionally fine hog pasture.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 35c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

RICE

Sow ½ bushel per acre.

Rice makes fine feed for both stock and poultry. Prepare the ground thoroughly and drill ½ bushel per acre in 2½-foot rows and cultivate a few times. Should be planted in March or April in order that it may mature at a time to miss the rice-bird season. If planted in June and July it will also miss the bird season.

Gopher. This is a very popular variety for Florida, and is generally known as Upland Rice. Grains heavy, broad, and flat.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Pearl (White). This variety is used very extensively in Florida. It produces a heavier, taller, more vigorous stalk with heavier heads than other varieties of this type. Does not shatter as badly as other varieties. Produces long, slender grains. Best adapted for low wet land.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

RYE

Sow 2 pecks in drills; broadcast 1 bushel per acre.

Rye is perhaps the most valuable and leading fall and winter forage crop for Florida. Absolutely dependable and will yield an enormous amount of grazing throughout the fall and winter season. Relished by live stock and poultry.

Rye can be planted from September to January but October, November, and December are the best months in which to plant. If you wish to cut and feed green instead of grazing it, plant in drills, 8 feet apart, using a peck of seed per acre, but where planted broadcast, it will take 1 bushel to seed an acre.

Florida Black Rye. A standard upright, tall-growing variety and a type that always gives satisfactory results in Florida. Northern or western varieties of rye have a tendency to fall over on the ground and are not suitable for grazing or cutting in Florida. Florida Black and Abruzzi are tall, upright growing varieties and both are ready for grazing in about seven weeks.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Abruzzi. Best tall-growing variety, producing a heavier tonnage of green feed and grain than any other type. Tall and upright, early and heavy yielder.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

FIELD SEED (Continued)

All prices are subject to change without notice.

SESBANIA

Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre.

Sesbania is a most valuable summer cover crop to grow on land that is more or less covered with water. Unlike other cover crops, Sesbania will grow in water, and will grow ideally well in the hot weather of midsummer on low, wet land. Sesbania is valuable under these conditions, not only as a green manure cover crop, but also as a means of killing out Bermuda Grass, nut grass and other weeds. Because of the fact that Sesbania grows so rapidly, and makes such a heavy dense growth quickly, it smothers out all weed growth. In addition to all this, it being a leguminous crop, forming nodules on the roots, it fixes atmospheric nitrogen. For best results use Nitragin. (See page 51.)

In order to get rapid and high germination on Sesbania seed, it is important to have the seed scarified. Scarified seed will usually germinate in from three to five days after planting. It is generally recommended to plant Sesbania seed broadcast at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre, even a little heavier if weeds are bad. It is usually planted in late May, June and July, and a dense tall growth is obtained in about two months, at which time, just before blooming, the crop may be plowed under with a disk plow, and the stalks will rapidly rot. Valuable to plant in corn middles just ahead of the last cultivation. Also very useful as a bird feed crop if allowed to mature. Especially attractive to quail and doves.

1 lb. 20c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

SORGHUM

Amount of seed needed per acre depends upon the purpose for which planted.

Sow 5 pounds to 1 bushel per acre.

The uses of Sorghum are many, such as green feed, hay, pasturage, silage, syrup, etc.

It is a common practice to sow Sorghum and cowpeas together for hay and pasturage purposes, which is excellent for either. Where sown together use about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Sorghum and 1 bushel of cowpeas per acre, sown broadcast. Planted in drills alone in 8-foot rows use 1 peck per acre; where planted for making syrup, use only 5 pounds of seed; or where sown broadcast for forage use 1 bushel of seed per acre. Plant from March to August.

Early Amber. (65 days.) This is the earliest and by far the most popular of all varieties. Grown almost exclusively for a forage crop, either alone or broadcast with peas. Not good for syrup.

1 lb. 20c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane. (For Syrup.) This is the standard cane for syrup making in Florida. The stalks are ten to twelve feet tall, and contain an abundance of juice and also produce plenty of leaves for fodder. Not only valuable for syrup making, but will make a large amount of forage and green feed for livestock.

1 lb. 25c; postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

SOY BEANS

Sow 1 peck to 1 bushel per acre.

Soy Beans are a great nitrogen-gathering agency and a wonderful soil improver. They do excellently planted in corn.

Prepare the land as for cowpeas, sowing the seed from March 1 to July 1, a peck of seed per acre, in drills 3 feet apart, dropping two seeds every 6 inches in the drill, or, broadcast, one bushel per acre. Do not plant the seed over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Cut for hay when pods are well formed, or let the beans mature if wanted for seed. Use Nitragin.

Mammoth Yellow. (110 days.) Our experience has proven that Mammoth Yellow is the best variety for Florida. It is a strong vigorous grower and heavy yielder of large seeds and also produces an abundance of foliage.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

SUNFLOWER

Sow 6 pounds per acre.

Mammoth Russian. Grown principally for the seed, which makes an ideal poultry feed. Matures quickly, is inexpensive to grow, and produces an immense yield, the Mammoth Russian making three to four times as much seed as ordinary varieties. It is also used extensively as a windbreak for beans. Plant from March to September. Plant the same as you would corn, sowing seed in drills three feet apart, and hills one foot apart in the drill, thinning out to one stalk in the hill when four to six inches high. Any soil suitable for corn will grow a good crop of sunflower.

1 lb. 20c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

VELVET BEANS

Sow 2 pecks per acre.

Velvet Beans furnish one of Florida's most valuable crops for enriching the land, as soil-conditioners and builders. Velvet Beans are good for groves; fine for truck lands in building up the humus; good pasturage for cattle and hogs; and fine land renovators. Plant from March to August.

Due to the unstable condition of the market, we were unable to make price quotations on Velvet Beans when this catalog went to press. Write for prices, indicating variety and quantity desired. Use Nitragin. (See page 51.)

Osceola. (140 days.) A splendid producer of both seed and vine. This is one of the most popular varieties for Florida.

Chinese. (120 days.) This variety will make more vines and seed than many others of the Velvet Bean family. Free from stinging fuzz, like the Old Speckled Velvet, and four weeks earlier.

90-Day. (90 to 100 days.) This variety makes a very luxuriant growth and an abundant amount of foliage for pasturage and soil improvement. It matures much quicker than any other kind.

Write for prices on Velvet Beans.



Velvet Beans

A Good Soil Improving Crop and Also Good for Forage.

Make Florida More Beautiful With Flowers

FLOWERS RECOMMENDED FOR FLORIDA

Ageratum or Floss Flower—Tall Purple Perfection, Dwarf Blue Cap Improved
African Daisy, Arctotis Grandis

Alyssum—White Gem, Violet Queen Improved

Aster—Imperial Mixture, Crego Assorted Colors, Single Giants of California—Marguerite Mixture

Baby's Breath—White or Pink

Balsam—Double Selected Mixture

Bean—Scarlet Runner

Blue Lace Flower—Heavenly Blue

Bachelor's Button—Sky Blue, Dainty Mixture

Calendula—Campfire Improved, Sulphur Green, Lemon Shaggy, Excellent Mixture

Calliopsis—Choice Mixture

Candytuft—White Hyacinth-Flowered, Miniature Gem, Border Group

Carnation—Charm Mixture

Cosmos—Orange Flare, Choice Mixture

Cynoglossom or Chinese Forget-Me-Not—Sky Blue

Cypress Vine—Cypress Vine Mixture

Daisy—Shasta, Single and Semi-Double Giants

Daisy—Blue-eyed African
Dianthus—Mourning Cloak, Sweet Wivelsfield, Medal Mixture

Gaillardia or Blanket Flower—Lorenziana

Globe Amaranth—Assorted Colors

Gourds (Ornamental)—Small Varieties Mixed

Helianthus or Ornamental Sunflower—Sunshine Mixture

Helichrysum or Strawflower—Many Colors

Hollyhock (Cuban)—Mixed Colors.

Larkspur—Stock-flowered Mixture, Giant Imperial Mixture

Lupin—Assorted Colors

Marigold—Gigantea Sunset Giants Mixture, Yellow Supreme, Dwarf Double Harmony, Crown of Gold (Collarette Type), Chrysanthemum-flowered Hybrids, Tall African Double Mixture, Dwarf Gigantea Pot o' Gold

Morning Glory—Heavenly Blue Improved, Scarlett O'Hara

Nasturtium—Double Golden Gleam, Double Primrose Gleam, Double Scarlet Gleam, Double Gleam Hybrids, Golden Globe Dwarf, Dwarf Gem Mixture

Pansy—Kilgore's Engelmann Giant Mixture

Petunia—Rosy Morn, Heavenly Blue, Howard Star Improved, Elk's Pride, Velvet Red, Balcony White, Superb Mixture, Fluffy Ruffles Mixture

Phlox—Peninsular Mixture

Poppy, California—Gorgeous Mixture

Portulaca or Sun Plant—Double Mixed

Queen Anne's Lace
Salvia—Bonfire

Scabiosa—Sunrise Mixture

Snapdragon—Rust Proof Giant Mixture, Finest Half-tall Mixture (Rust Proof)

Statice—Assorted Colors

Sweet Peas—Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Mars, Shirley Temple, Hope, Lavanda, Ball's Orange Improved, Rainbow Mixture

Tithonia or Mexican Sunflower—Early Flowering, Orange Vermilion, Fireball.

Verbena—Master Mixture

Vinca or Periwinkle—Pink and White Mixed

Zinnia—Desert Gold, Special Crown o' Gold Mixture, Fantasy Mixture, Giants of California Special Mixture, Assorted Pompon or Lilliput Mixture, Dwarf Mexican Hybrid Mixture, Crimson Giant, Wonder Rose, Polar Bear, Sunburst Mixture

HORMODIN

Speeds rooting of cuttings

"Hormodin" is a hormone-like plant growth substance. Its principal use is to stimulate rapid root growth on cuttings. It has wide-spread use in propagating cuttings, whether rooted with ease, or normally rooted with difficulty. Many cuttings formerly impossible to propagate may now be rooted with the aid of Hormodin.

Hormodin "A" comes in liquid form, and is applied as a dilute, water solution.

Write for booklets, "Facts About Hormodin" and "Hormodin Powder." Full instructions furnished with each package.

Postpaid Prices—Hormodin A Liquid

Size of Packages in B.T.L. Units	Treats Cuttings	Price Per Package
20	300 to 1,000	\$.50
60	600 to 1,800	1.00
240	1,800 to 7,200	2.50



Untreated Treated

For a complete list of Flowers, Rose Bushes, Lawn Grass, and Rock Garden Supplies, and complete cultural directions for planting and fertilizing flowers and lawns, we refer you to our "FLOWER PLANTING GUIDE FOR FLORIDA" which may be obtained free of charge through any of Kilgore's twelve Florida stores or by writing The Kilgore Seed Company, Mail Order Department, Plant City, Florida.

HORMODIN POWDERS

Hormodin Powder is easy to use, consisting of simply dropping moistened stems in the powder and then planting. The cost of treatment is only a fraction of a cent per cutting.

No. 1—For Chrysanthemums, Poinsettias, Roses, Etc.
1 1/4 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

No. 2—For semi-woody plants and most common shrubs.
1 1/4 oz. 75c; 1 lb. \$4.50.

No. 3—For resistant species, such as Evergreens and dormant leafless cuttings.
1 oz. \$1.00; 1/2 lb. \$4.50.

Combination Package, powders Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in carton, 75c. Prices quoted are postpaid.

ROOTONE

(Patents Pending)

A hormone powder to hasten the rooting of cuttings.

Rootone contains one of the most powerful synthetic plant hormones, diluted with other ingredients to get the best range of activity on plants. It is the easy, economical, safe and sure treatment for rooting cuttings.

Low Cost—1/80 to 1/50 cent per cutting.

Simplicity—No skill is needed to apply Rootone. Just dip and plant.

Write for booklet "Rootone—A hormone powder". Complete directions given on each package.

Postpaid prices: 2 oz. package, will treat up to 3,000 cuttings, \$1.00; Commercial package, 1 lb., will treat up to 30,000 cuttings, \$5.00.

FLOWER SEEDS FOR FLORIDA

All Flower seed crops are very short. Order early.

All flower seeds priced at 10c per packet, 3 packets 25c. Postpaid.

If larger amounts are desired, write us giving quantity wanted, and we will quote special prices.

In the following pages we list and describe 44 kinds of annual flowers which we recommend for Florida as a result of many years of experimental work and testing under Florida growing conditions. We have found these 44 kinds to be the best adapted to Florida climatic conditions. Under each kind of flower the time of planting indicated is for Central and South Florida. In North Florida, many kinds will not withstand the winter cold, and this fact should be taken into consideration with reference to time of planting.

AGERATUM OR FLOSS FLOWER

Plant from September thru March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2½ months

Kilgore's Tall Purple Perfection.

Kilgore's Dwarf Blue Cap Improved.

ARCTOTIS OR BLUE-EYED AFRICAN DAISY

Arctotis grandis

Plant from September thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3-4 months

ALYSSUM

Plant from September thru January.

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—1½ months

Kilgore's White Gem.

Kilgore's Violet Queen Improved.

ASTERS

Plant from September thru April.

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3-4 months

Kilgore's Imperial Aster Mixture. (Wilt resistant).

Crego Aster. (Wilt resistant).

Single Giants of California. (Marguerite Mixture) (wilt resistant).

BABY'S BREATH

Gypsophila grandiflora

Plant from September thru January.

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2-2½ months

Kilgore's Pure White.

Kilgore's Deep Pink.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON

Centaurea

Plant from September thru January.

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3 months

Kilgore's Sky Blue.

Kilgore's Dainty Mixture.

BALSAM, DOUBLE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED

Plant from September thru March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—1½ months

Double Selected Mixture.

BEAN—SCARLET RUNNER

Plant from February thru May

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—1½ months

BLUE LACE FLOWER

Didiscus

Plant from September thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2-3 months

Kilgore's Heavenly Blue.



African Daisy—*Arctotis Grandis*
A Charming Cut-flower

CALLIOPSIS

Plant from September thru February

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—4 months

Kilgore's Choice Mixture.

CYPRESS VINE

Plant from March thru May

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2 months

Kilgore's Cypress Vine Mixture.

CALENDULA

Plant from September thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3-3½ months

Excellent Mixture. Shades of orange, yellow, and lemon.

Kilgore's Sulphur Queen. Rich lemon-yellow.

Kilgore's Campfire Improved. Scarlet sheen or dark orange.

Kilgore's Lemon Shaggy. Lemon yellow, fringed petals.

CANDYTUFT

Plant from September thru February

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2-3 months

Miniature Gem.

Kilgore's White Hyacinth-Flowered.

Kilgore's Border Group.

CARNATION

Plant from September thru December

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3-4 months

Kilgore's Charm Mixture.

COSMOS

Plant from March thru May

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2½-3 months

Kilgore's Choice Blend.

Kilgore's Orange Flame Cosmos.

CYNOGLOSSUM

Chinese Forget-me-not

Plant from September thru March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2-3 months

Kilgore's Sky Blue.

DAISY—SHASTA

Plant from September thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—4 months

Kilgore's New Single and Semi-Double Giants.

All flower seeds priced at 10c per packet, 3 packets 25c. Postpaid.
If larger amounts are desired, write us giving quantity wanted, and we will quote special prices.



Marigold—Crown of Gold

DAISY—AFRICAN. (See Arctotis)

DIANTHUS—CHINESE PINKS

Plant from September thru March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3 months

Sweet Wivelsfield.

Mourning Cloak.

Kilgore's Medal Mixture.

GAILLARDIA—BLANKET FLOWER

Plant any month in the year.

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2-3 months

Gaillardia Lorenziana.

**GLOBE AMARANTH OR FLORIDA BACHELOR'S
BUTTON** (Gomphrena)

Plant from February thru July

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3 months

Assorted Colors.

GOURD—ORNAMENTAL

Plant from February thru May

Approx. time seed sowing to fruit—4 months

Small Varieties Mixed.

HELIANTHUS—Ornamental Sunflower

Plant from February thru August

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—1½-2 months

Sunshine Mixture.

HELICHRYSUM—STRAWFLOWER

Plant from September thru March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2-2½ months

Kilgore's Many Colors.

HOLLYHOCK—CUBAN

Plant from August thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—5-6 months

Kilgore's Hollyhock Mixture.

LARKSPUR

Plant from November thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2½-3 months

Kilgore's Stock-Flowered Mixture.

Kilgore's Giant Imperial Mixture (Newest Type).

LUPIN

Plant from September thru December

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2-2½ months

Assorted Colors.

MARIGOLD

Plant from February thru May and again in September

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—1½-2 months

Tall African Double Mixture.

Chrysanthemum-Flowered Hybrids.

Yellow Supreme.

Crown o' Gold (collarette type).

Dwarf Double Harmony Mixture.

Gigantea Sunset Giants Mixture.

Dwarf Gigantea Pot o' Gold.

MORNING GLORY—Improved Ipomea

Plant from March thru June

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2 months

Kilgore's Heavenly Blue Improved.

Scarlett O'Hara.

NASTURTIUM

Plant from September thru March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2-3 months

Double Sweet-Scented Varieties

Double Golden Glean.

Double Primrose Glean.

Double Scarlet Glean.

Double Glean Hybrids.

Golden Globe Dwarf.

Dwarf Gem Mixture.

PANSY—Kilgore's Engelmann Giant Mixture

Plant from September thru December

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3 months

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

Plant from September thru February

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3 months

Kilgore's Peninsular Mixture. (See inside front cover page.)



Nasturtium—Double Golden Glean

All flower seeds priced at 10c per packet, 3 packets 25c. Postpaid.
If larger amounts are desired, write us giving quantity wanted, and we will quote special prices.

PETUNIA

The Best Flower for General Planting in Florida.

Plant from September thru June

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2½-3 months

Varieties of Petunias

Heavenly Blue	Kilgore's Balcony White
Elk's Pride	Kilgore's Velvet Red
Howard Star Improved	Rosy Morn
Fluffy Ruffles	Kilgore's Superb Mixture

(See inside front cover page.)

POPPY—CALIFORNIA—Eschscholtzia

Plant from September thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3 months

Kilgore's Gorgeous Mixture.

PORTULACA—SUN PLANT

Plant from February thru August

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—1½ months

Finest Double Mixture.

QUEEN ANNE'S LACE FLOWER

Plant from September thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2-3 months

SALVIA

Plant from September thru June

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3-4 months

Bonfire.

SCABIOSA—MOURNING BRIDE

Plant from September thru December

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—5 months

SNAPDRAGON—ANTIRRHINUM

Plant from September thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3-4 months

Kilgore's Rust Proof Giant Mixture.

Half-Tall Snapdragons (with Giant Flowers) Mixture. (Rust Proof.)

STATICE

Plant from September thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3 months

Assorted Colors.

EARLY FLOWERING SWEET PEAS

Plant from September thru December

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2½-3 months

Mrs. Herbert Hoover. Bright blue.

Mars. Bright crimson red.

Shirley Temple. Rich pink.

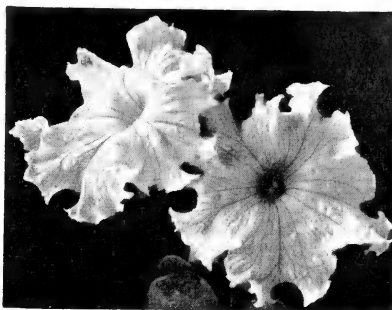
Hope. Pure white.

Lavanda. Pure clear lavender.

Ball's Orange Improved. Deep orange.

Kilgore's Rainbow Sweet Pea Mixture. An unexcelled assortment in all popular shades.

All Flower Seeds at 10c Per Packet, 3 Packets 25c, Postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



Petunia—Kilgore's Balcony White

TITHONIA OR FLORIDA SUNFLOWER

Plant from February thru June

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3 months

Tithonia—Early Flowering Orange Vermilion.

Tithonia—Fireball.

VERBENA

Plant almost every month in the year, through fall, winter, and spring

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3 months

Kilgore's Master Mixture.

VINCA OR PERIWINKLE

Plant from February thru August

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3 months

Kilgore's Pink and White Mixed.

ZINNIAS

Ideal for Spring and Summer Flowers in Florida

Plant from February thru August

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—1½ months

Fantasy Type Mixture.

Kilgore's Crimson Giant.

Kilgore's Wonder Rose.

Kilgore's Polar Bear.

Kilgore's Sunburst Mixture. (See inside front cover page.)

Giant of California—Special Mixture.

Desert Gold.

Kilgore's Special Crown o' Gold Mixture.

Dwarf Mexican Hybrid Mixture.

Pompon or Lilliput—Assorted Colors.

ROSE BUSHES

Plant any time after October 1 to the end of March.

Our rose bushes are the very finest, healthy, sturdy, budded, strong No. 1 grade Florida and Texas grown stock. For fall planting from October 1 to December, we can furnish only Texas stock, budded on Japonica Multiflora and Texas Wax. After December 1st, we can furnish both Texas and Florida stock. The Florida roses are budded on Rosa Multiflora stock.

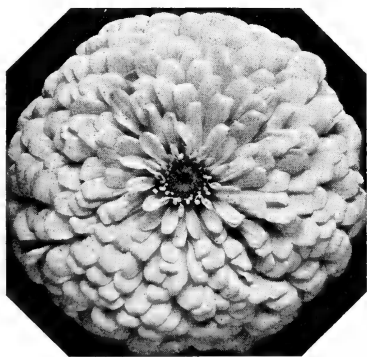
We carry a large assortment of different colors and varieties of both bush and climbing roses, adapted especially to Florida growing conditions. For complete list of varieties see "Kilgore's Flower Guide for Florida."

All orders will be shipped direct from the nursery.

Prices of all varieties of rose bushes prepaid to any point in Florida. For export, prices are f.o.b. nursery after adding 25% to prices indicated to cover special packing charges.

Strong No. 1 Grade—Any Variety (Prepaid)

Five	Ten	25	50	100
\$1.40	\$2.50	\$5.50	\$10.50	\$20.00



Zinnia—Giants of California

FRUIT AND NUT TREES

All prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

Orders may be sent at any time, but deliveries are made only between December 1st and March 15th.

All prices quoted are delivered to any point in Florida. For export, prices f. o. b. nursery after adding 20% to prices indicated to cover special packing charges. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Figs, Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Paper Shell Pecans, Plums and Japanese Persimmons.

We carry a complete line of fruit and nut trees of varieties best adapted to Florida. Our fruit and nut trees are the best, most dependable, budded, result-producing stocks.

As the supply of the most desirable varieties frequently becomes exhausted early in the season, it will behoove our friends to order early, stating when delivery is wanted between Dec. 1 and March 15. All orders will be shipped direct from the nursery.

FIGS

Celeste or Little Sugar Fig. The sweetest of all varieties. Fruit small to medium; purple-brown color; juicy and sweet. Ripens early.

Brown Turkey. Medium size, short, thick, color coppery-brown, flesh amber to pink; quality excellent. Hardy.

Brunswick. Large, pear-shape, dark brown, flesh thick of good quality.

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft....	\$0.50	\$1.40	\$2.65	\$5.00
3 to 4 ft....	.60	1.75	3.25	6.25
4 to 5 ft....	.85	2.25	4.25	8.25

GRAPES

Bunch Grapes

Beacon. A strong grower. Fruits ripen early. Fruit black, of good quality, produced abundantly in large bunches. This is the most extensively planted commercial variety in the important grape growing section of Lake County in Central Florida.

Carmen. Vigorous; prolific; large clusters; berry medium size, black, firm, of fine quality and very rich flavor.

Concord. A well known, long established variety. Fruit large, blue-black in color, sweet and tender. A vigorous grower and a regular and heavy bearer.

Muscadine Grapes

Scuppernon. This is an old popular variety, known for its delicious musky flavor. Fruit large, bronze colored; sweet and juicy.

Thomas. One of the best and most popular varieties. Fruit purple in color, pulp sweet and tender.

Prices of all varieties of Grapes:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
1-yr.	\$0.40	\$1.10	\$2.00	\$3.60
2-yr. ....	.50	1.40	2.65	5.00

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Tane-Nashi. The fine t commercial sort and most popular for home use. Very productive, early bearer of large, conical shaped fruits of excellent quality.

Triumph. This variety bears quite young, and is very productive. Fruits are of medium size, tomato-shaped, red-skinned with yellow flesh, of fine quality.

Price for either:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft....	\$0.50	\$1.40	\$2.65	\$5.00
3 to 4 ft....	.60	1.75	3.25	6.25
4 to 5 ft....	.85	2.25	4.25	8.25

PEACHES

Jewel. This variety is best adapted to Central and Southern Florida and tropical climates. Fruits are of medium size, somewhat oblong, light yellow in color. Bears June 1st.

Angel. Large fruits, yellow splashed with red, juicy, highly flavored. Bears well while young. Fruit matures July 1st.

Hall's Yellow. Large, nearly round, yellow splashed with red, of fine quality. Bears July 1.

Lutichou. A fine market and table peach. Large, greenish-white splashed with red, juicy, fine flavor. Bears June 1st.

Waldo. Early, of medium size, light yellow splashed with dark red, juicy and of fine flavor. Very prolific. Bears June 1.

Prices of Peaches on plum or peach root stocks:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft....	\$0.50	\$1.40	\$2.65	\$5.00
3 to 4 ft....	.60	1.75	3.25	6.25
4 to 6 ft....	.85	2.25	4.25	8.25

PEARS

Hood. Large, yellowish-green fruit with white flesh, very juicy, mellow, free from grit and deliciously flavored. Excellent for every use to which pears are put. Blight resistant.

Pineapple. (Sand) An excellent preserving or canning pear, as it holds its white color when cooked, and does not turn brown like most varieties. The

flesh is coarse but juicy. Blight resistant.

LeConte. A very strong, quick grower, early bearer of large pale-yellow fruits. A desert pear of good quality. Not as resistant to blight as other varieties.

Prices of all varieties of Pears:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft....	\$0.50	\$1.40	\$2.65	\$5.00
3 to 4 ft....	.60	1.75	3.25	6.25
4 to 6 ft....	.85	2.25	4.25	8.25

PAPER SHELL PECANS

Curtis. A beautiful, rapid growing tree and a heavy bearer of very thin shelled, medium size nuts of high quality. Bears at an early age. Of Florida origin.

Money-Maker. The tree is an upright grower with dark green foliage. A medium size nut, with medium shell, well filled with rich meat.

Stuart. Produces a large, strong tree. Nuts large, medium thin, of good quality. This variety stands cold better than most other varieties.

Schley. A good growing tree of average form and size. Nuts medium to large, with very thin shell and highest quality meat.

Success. Tree sturdy, vigorous and a heavy producer of large nuts of good quality with average thick shell.

Prices of Pecan Trees:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft....	\$0.85	\$2.40	\$4.50	\$ 8.75
3 to 4 ft....	1.00	2.85	5.50	10.50
4 to 5 ft....	1.25	3.60	6.50	12.25

PLUMS

Excelsior. This is one of the most successful varieties for Florida. A strong grower, medium size fruits, reddish-purple in color, full of juice and of excellent flavor. Ripens in May.

Terrell. This is a fine hybrid plum, producing large, nearly round, reddish-yellow fruit, very juicy, aromatic and of fine quality. Bears June 1.

Kelsey. This is a favorite in Florida and the largest of all plums. Fruit heart-shaped, greenish-yellow blotched with reddish-purple; rich and juicy. Ripens in June.

Prices of all varieties of Plums:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft....	\$0.50	\$1.40	\$2.65	\$5.00
3 to 4 ft....	.60	1.75	3.25	6.25
4 to 6 ft....	.85	2.25	4.25	8.25

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

We supply Northern grown strawberry plants for shipment direct from the nurseries. The Missionary variety, which has been found most satisfactory, is planted almost exclusively throughout Florida. Stock plants should be set out during January, February and March to produce young plants which are set in the fields during September and early October.

Please have remittance accompany order. Write for prices on larger quantities. All prices quoted are subject to change without notice. No order filled for less than 100 plants.

MISSIONARY STRAWBERRY PLANTS

	Maryland Grown	Arkansas Grown
100 plants, postpaid.....	\$1.00	\$1.00
250 plants, postpaid.....	1.75	1.50
500 plants, express collect.....	1.85	1.50
1,000 plants, express collect.....	3.50	2.50

We cannot handle orders on strawberry plants for export, but will be glad to refer our foreign customers to reliable nurserymen from whom they can purchase berry plants direct.

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY, Florida's Leading Seedsmen

MISCELLANEOUS SEED INOCULANTS AND GARDEN SUPPLIES

All Prices Quoted Are Subject to Change Without Notice.



CULTURE GROUP A		Size	Inoculates	Price
ALFALFA		1/2 bu.	80 lbs. seed	\$.80
Sweet Clover, Bur		1 bu.	60 lbs. seed	.50
Clover, Hubam Clover		2 1/2 bu.	150 lbs. seed	1.00
CULTURE GROUP B				
CLOVERS—Medium and		1/2 bu.	80 lbs. seed	.80
Mammoth Red, Alsike,		1 bu.	60 lbs. seed	.50
Crimson and White		2 1/2 bu.	150 lbs. seed	1.00
CULTURE GROUP C				
ALL VETCHES				
Hairy, Spring, Wild,		1/2 bu.	80 lbs. seed	.25
Hungarian, Common		1 bu.	60 lbs. seed	.85
PEAS—Austrian, Canadian,		1 2/3 bu.	100 lbs. seed	.50
Garden and Sweet.		12 1/2 bu.	750 lbs. seed	8.00
Broad Beans.				
CULTURE GROUP D				
BEANS—String, Snap,		1/2 bu.	80 lbs. seed	.25
Wax, Navy, Kidney		1 bu.	60 lbs. seed	.85
and Scarlet Runner		1 2/3 bu.	100 lbs. seed	.50
CULTURE GROUP E				
PEANUTS AND COW-		Small size	up to	
PEAS—Lima, Velvet and			120 lbs. seed	.80
Mung Beans, Kudzu,		5 bu.	800 lbs. seed	.55
Crotalaria, Beggarweed,		25 bu.	1500 lbs. seed	2.50
Alyce Clover		80 bu.	1800 lbs. seed	8.25
CULTURE GROUP L				
LESPEDeza—All varieties, unhulled or hulled		Small size	up to	
			50 lbs. seed	.85
		Large size	up to	
			100 lbs. seed	.50
CULTURE GROUP S				
SOYBEANS		Small size	up to	
			120 lbs. seed	.80
All varieties		5 bu.	800 lbs. seed	.55
		25 bu.	1500 lbs. seed	2.50
		80 bu.	1800 lbs. seed	8.25
SPECIAL GROUP CULTURE				
SESBANIA		Small size	up to	
			120 lbs. seed	.80
		5 bu. size	800 lbs. seed	.55
		25 bu. size	1500 lbs. seed	2.50
GARDEN SIZE				
Garden Peas, Sweet		Each Package		
Peas, Beans, Lima		Will Inoculate		
Beans and Lupines		Up to 6 lbs. seed.....		.10

THOMPSON'S VITAMIN B₁

A highly concentrated form of Vitamin B₁ for garden use. Experiments made in the use of this Vitamin B₁ have resulted in larger, healthier plants, beautiful blossoms, rapid growth; huskier and faster growing seedlings of some varieties; earlier germination of some thin-shelled seeds; practical elimination of root shock in transplanting house plants, trees and shrubs.

100 pellets, 1 milligram each, \$1.00
12 pellets, 1 milligram each, 25c

TRANSPLANTONE

Transplantone is a water-soluble powder containing Vitamin B₁ and other parts of the Vitamin B fraction, plus certain plant hormones which are active in root formation. The hormone forms roots while the Vitamin B chemicals are necessary for their continued growth. Many plants stop growing for a time if they are moved or transplanted. This is because of the inevitable damage to roots that is done whenever roots are disturbed. The plant usually does not resume growth until it has repaired the damage to its root system. Transplantone is formulated to supply the plant with chemicals which stimulate root formation and growth at this vital period. It is not a fertilizer; it is purely a stimulant. One ounce makes ten gallons transplant solution.

1/2 oz. 25c; 1 oz. can 50c; 3 oz. can \$1.00; 1 lb. can \$4.00



VIGORO

Vigoro, the complete plant food, supplies 11 vital food elements that science has proved all living plants require for normal healthy growth. You will particularly enjoy using Vigoro because it is odorless, sanitary, and so easy to apply. Vigoro is ideal for all growing things; lawns, flowers, shrubs, trees, and vegetables.

1 lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00. F.O.B. Plant City or any Kilgore Store.

NEPONSET GREEN PAPER POTS

Especially adapted for growing. They are made of tough, waterproof paper eliminating breakage. There is a reinforcing disc in the bottom of the pot which prevents the roots from growing out between the closing sections and adds to the strength of the container. The walls of the pot are non-porous and promote a more even distribution of moisture and a better ramification of root growth than porous pots. The plants are grown from seed to maturity, sold and transported in the one Green Pot.

Size	By mail Postpaid		F.O.B. Plant City	
	50	100	500	1,000
2 inch	\$.65	\$.90	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.55
3 inch	.80	1.20	5.30	10.15
4 inch	1.20	1.95	8.35	16.20
5 inch	1.60	2.65	11.40	22.25
6 inch	2.00	3.50	14.90	29.25

NEPONSET PLANT BANDS

Efficient, convenient and economical to use for growing, for shipping, for protection against cut worms.

BLACK PLANT BANDS

For Growing Plants in Flats or Boxes

Size	By mail Postpaid		F.O.B. Plant City	
	50	100	500	1,000
2 inch	\$.25	\$.45	\$ 1.85	\$ 3.65
3 inch	.40	.60	2.80	5.15

FULTON'S PLANTABBS

Plantabbs are a complete, balanced plant food of the high analysis 11-15-20 PLUS the full required amount of Vitamin B₁ in each tablet. Plantabbs is the only tablet form plant food containing Vitamin B₁. Use Plantabbs for all indoor, potted plants and flowers, window and balcony boxes. Plantabbs are also excellent for garden flowers and vegetables. Plantabbs with Vitamin B₁ makes vastly stronger root growth.

In Boxes of

12 tablets	\$.10
30 tablets	.25
75 tablets	.50
200 tablets	1.00
1,000 tablets	3.50

INSECTICIDE RECOMMENDATIONS

For your guidance and convenience we have prepared a dust schedule of recommendations for the control of insects and diseases on specific crops. In most cases of chewing insects, both contact and stomach poisons are listed, to meet varying crop conditions. Preferential recommendations are given in italics.

BEANS:

WHITE FLIES (BEAN JASSIDS)

Pyrocide Dust No. 5-A

ROLLER WORMS

Kryocide Dust 20-80

Roller Worm Mixture No. 1

CUT WORMS, MOLE CRICKETS

Poison Baits Nos. 3 and 6

BEETS:

BEEF WEBWORMS

Pyrocide Dust No. 7½

CABBAGE, BROCCOLI, CAULIFLOWER:

APHIDS

Pyrocide Dust No. 7½

1% Rotenone Dust

Nicotine Dust—3 or 4% Activated

CABBAGE WORMS AND LOOPERS

Pyrocide Dust No. 7½

Kryocide Dust 20-80

Arsenate Lead-Lime Dust 30-70

CELERY:

FLEA HOPPERS

Pyrocide Dust No. 7½

CELERY LEAF-TYERS AND LOOPERS

Pyrocide Dust No. 7½

CUT WORMS, MOLE CRICKETS

Poison Baits Nos. 3 and 6

CUCUMBERS:

APHIDS

Pyrocide Dust No. 7½

Nicotine Dust—3 or 4% Activated

STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLES

Pyrocide Dust No. 7½

WORMS

Kryocide Dust 30-70

Pyrocide Dust No. 7½

Cucumber Dust No. 1

EGGPLANT:

APHIDS

Pyrocide Dust No. 7½

Nicotine Dust—3 or 4% Activated

PIN WORMS

Kryocide Dust 30-70

Tri-Basic Copper-Lead-Sulphur Dust (20-10-70)

RED SPIDER

Sulphur Dust

LAWNS:

CHINCHBUGS

Roto-Chinch

Caution: Poison Bait No. 6 is intended only for application direct on soil, as it will burn foliage. Poison Bait No. 3 should only be applied to soil or hardier foliage.

Arsenicals or Kryocide Dusts should not be used on such crops as cabbage, broccoli, lettuce and cauliflower after heading. We recommend Pyrocide Dust No. 7½ for this purpose.

If on certain crops both aphids and chewing insects are present at the same time, Pyrocide Dust No. 7½ can be used to very good advantage, as it kills both types.

FUNGICIDE RECOMMENDATIONS

BEANS:

Sulphur Dust

CELERY:

20-80 Copper Lime Dust

20-80 Copotox Dust

Red Copper Oxide Dust No. 8

CUCUMBERS:

20-80 Copotox Dust

Red Copper Oxide Dust No. 8

EGGPLANTS:

Tri-Basic Copper-Sulphur Dust 20-80

Red Copper Oxide Dust No. 8

LAWNS:

20-80 Copotox Dust

PEAS:

Sulphur Dust

OKRA:

APHIDS

Nicotine Dust—3 or 4% Activated

PEAS:

PEA APHIDS

1½% Rotenone Dust

PEPPER:

APHIDS

Pyrocide Dust No. 7½

Nicotine Dust—3 or 4% Activated

LEAFWORMS

Kryocide Dust 20-80

Tri-Basic Copper-Lead-Sulphur Dust (20-10-70)

THRIPS

Nicotine Dust—3 or 4% Activated

CUT WORMS, MOLE CRICKETS

Poison Baits Nos. 3 and 6

SPINACH:

BEEF WEBWORM

Pyrocide Dust No. 7½

SQUASH:

APHIDS

Nicotine Dust—3 or 4% Activated

Pyrocide Dust No. 7½

WORMS

Kryocide Dust 30-70

Squash Dust No. 2

STRAWBERRIES:

RED SPIDER, THRIPS

Thrip and Mite Dust No. 1

RED SPIDER (ALONE)

Sulphur Dust

PAMERAS

Pyrocide Dust No. 7½

TOMATOES:

FRUITWORMS, PINWORMS

Kryocide Dust 30-70

Copotox-Calc. Arsenate Dust (20-20-60)

Tri-Basic Copper-Lead-Sulphur Dust (20-10-70)

APHIDS

Nicotine Dust—3 or 4% Activated

THRIPS

Nicotine Dust—3 or 4% Activated

TURNIPS:

APHIDS

Nicotine Dust—3 or 4% Activated

WATERMELONS:

APHIDS

Nicotine Dust—3 or 4% Activated

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

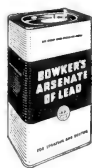
For specific recommendations see Page 52.

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

When ordering, please allow enough extra for postage because all prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City or any Kilgore store unless otherwise specified.

ACCO. (A Casein Spreader.) Use $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 50 gallons. 2 lbs. 40c; 50 lbs. \$9.00.

ARSENATE LEAD-LIME DUST 30-70. Recommended for the control of cabbage worms and loopers before plants are heading. 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 50 lbs. \$3.55; 100 lbs. \$6.10.



BOWKER'S ARSENATE OF LEAD POWDER. Backed by over 40 years' manufacturing experience. A stomach poison of high quality. Uniform particle size. A dependable product used as a spray or as a dust for control of chewing insects. Pound canister 30c; 4-lb. bag 55c.

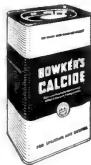
BI-SULPHIDE OF CARBON. Recommended for ridding grain of weevils, and excellent for killing ants, grasshoppers, etc., and for destroying vermin. Sold in gallon cans only. Per gallon \$2.00. (Not mailable.)

BLACK LEAF 40. For the control of aphids, thrips, leaf hoppers and other soft bodied sucking insects. Useful for all vegetables, citrus and ornamentals. Also valuable painted undiluted on top of poultry roosts. Will control body lice, and effective as a spray against poultry lice. 1 oz. 35c; 5 oz. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$3.25; 5 lbs. \$5.85; 10 lbs. \$10.90. Prices quoted are prepaid.

BLUESTONE (Copper Sulphate) Crystals. 4 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$1.85; 100 lbs. \$6.50.

BLUESTONE (Copper Sulphate). Snowform. 4 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. 95c; 25 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$6.75.

BOWKER'S POWDERED BORDEAUX. A powerful fungicide for the control of blights, rusts and rots on crops where Bordeaux is recommended. Fine, light and fluffy. Add water according to directions and spray. Pound canister 30c; 4 lbs. 60c.



BOWKER'S CALCIDE (Calcium Arsenate). Mostly used on more resistant plants and vegetables such as potatoes, truck crops and cotton. It is used as a dust or as a spray for control of chewing insects. Pound canister 25c; 4 lb. bag 45c.

CARBOLINEUM or PROTEXOL. A wood preservative and vermicide. Prevents damage by termites. It will kill and protect against chicken mites and fowl ticks. In gallon cans \$1.75.

COOPER'S CATTLE DIP. A very effective cattle dip. Equally effective when sprayed or dipped. Qt. 75c; gallon \$2.25.

COPOTOX. Copotox is made by a special process and under careful laboratory control, resulting in a product which retains its gelatinous property even after drying and packaging. In this gelatinous state Copotox remains uniform and stable throughout the period of exposure to atmospheric conditions. It is a non-crystalline substance and does not "scale off" the foliage and fruit. The process assures a strictly neutral product which has its advantage over other highly caustic materials in preventing "burn" to foliage and fruit. It is compatible with arsenicals, sulphur, zinc and manganese sulphate, and with organic insecticides, such as

pyrethrum, derris and nicotine products free from acid radicals. Copotox is extremely fine. Ninety percent will pass a theoretical screen of 1200 mesh. This fineness is essential for good coverage of a copper compound for effective control of fungus. All the particles in Copotox contain copper; they are fine and result in a good protective coating. There is no inactive residue to smother and stunt the plant, thereby decreasing the yields. 4 lb. package 65c; 100 lb. bag \$10.00.

COPOTOX DUST 20-80. This dust contains 20 pounds of an extremely fine particle-sized neutral copper (Copotox). Recommended wherever copper mixtures not containing lime are desired. 5 lbs 40c; 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

COPOTOX-CALCIUM ARSENATE DUST 20-20-60. Valuable in the control of Tomato Fruitworms. A mixture made of Copotox (a neutral copper), Calcium Arsenate and talc. 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$1.95; 50 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$5.80.

CUCUMBER DUST No. 1. An aid in the control of worms on cucumbers. Consisting of 20 lbs. Tri-Basic Copper, 4 lbs. Arsenate of Lead, and 76 lbs. talc. Tri-Basic Copper is one of the basic coppers, containing 53% metallic copper. 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$2.10; 50 lbs. \$3.70; 100 lbs. \$6.40.

COPPER-LIME DUSTS (Bordeaux). A mixture of Monohydrated Copper and lime making a Bordeaux dust for the control of fungus diseases.

	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
20-80.....	\$.45	\$.80	\$1.70	\$2.90	\$4.80
25-75.....	.50	.90	1.85	3.20	5.40
30-70.....	.50	.90	1.95	3.50	6.00

COPPER-LIME-CALCIUM ARSENATE DUST. A Bordeaux dust with poison added.

	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
20-10-70.....	\$.50	\$.90	\$1.95	\$3.40	\$5.80
20-20-60.....	.55	1.00	2.20	3.85	6.70

COPPER-LIME-ARSENATE OF LEAD DUST. A Bordeaux dust with poison added.

	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
20-10-70.....	\$.50	\$.90	\$2.10	\$3.65	\$6.30
20-20-60.....	.60	1.10	2.45	4.40	7.80

CUPROCID (Red Copper Oxide). For treatment of vegetable seeds to control disease. Recommended especially for lima bean seed on muck at the rate of 4 ounces Cuprocid per bushel of beans. Do not use on sandy or other soils. 4 oz. pkg. 35c; 1 lb. can 90c; 24-lb. bag \$12.00.

CUPROCID DUST. See page 55.

YELLOW CUPROCID. Yellow Cuprocid is practically all fungicide, being 93% cuprous oxide (88% Metallic Copper), an "insoluble" copper. When you spray Yellow Cuprocid, you do not load your plants with inactive material that keeps out the light and interferes with growth. On Bordeaux-sensitive crops, such as tomatoes and cucumbers, Yellow Cuprocid's value to you is doubled, since you avoid Bordeaux injury. No Lime is contained in Yellow Cuprocid, and none is needed with it. Yellow Cuprocid is packed in 3-pound bags for your convenience (or in 100-lb. sacks if you prefer to buy in bulk). Use Yellow Cuprocid at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per 100 gallons of spray. 3-lb. bags \$1.40 each; 100-lb. bags \$41.50 each.



CYANOGEN A-DUST. Deadly to rodent and insect pests. Instantly and permanently kills ant colonies in lawns, gardens and yards before ants get into the home. Cyanogas Hand Duster (See page 57). $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin 45c; 1 lb. tin 75c; 5 lb. can \$3.00; 25 lb. can \$10.00. Not mailable.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES, (Continued)

All Prices Quoted Are Subject to Change Without Notice.

CYANOGAS G-FUMIGANT. Comparable to sea sand in size of particles. Used for fumigating greenhouses, warehouses, buildings, and for grain fumigation. 4 oz. spouted can, containing enough to kill a million ants in lawns and gardens, 30c; 5 lb. can \$8.00; 25 lb. can \$10.00. Not mailable.

DIXIE KILLER. Exterminates rats, mice, roaches, waterbugs, land crabs, cut worms and other destroyers of food and property. 3 oz. jar 25c; 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.

EVERGREEN SPRAY (New). With spreader. A pyrethrum spray which has the unusual quality of being fatal to many plant insects, but harmless to higher forms of life. 1 oz. 35c; 6 oz. \$1.00; 16 oz. \$2.15; gallon \$12.20.

FISH OIL SOAP. Increases the efficiency of Black Leaf 40 and many other spray materials. Use 1½ to 2 lbs. to 50 gallons as a spreader and sticker. 1 lb. 30c; 8 lbs. \$1.00; 16 lbs. \$1.90; 50 lbs. \$4.50.

FLY AND MOSQUITO SPRAY. (Kilgore's). A stainless liquid insecticide especially for household use. It kills roaches, bedbugs, ants, moths, mosquitoes, and flies. ½ pint 15c; pint 25c; quart 40c; gallon \$1.80.

KRYOCIDE. A fluorine spray for chewing insects. Use 2 to 5 pounds Kryocide and one gallon syrup to fifty gallons of water. 4-lb. bag 80c; 50-lb. bag \$9.00.

KRYOCIDE DUST 20-80. A fluorine dust particularly recommended for roller worms on beans, cabbage, worms and loopers, leaf worms on pepper. This dust can be furnished with or without sulphur. Can be used wherever arsenicals are not desired. 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 50 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

KRYOCIDE DUST 30-70. A fluorine dust especially recommended for worms on cucumbers and squash, pinworms on eggplants and fruit, and pinworms on tomatoes. 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$2.40; 50 lbs. \$4.25; 100 lbs. \$7.50.

KRYOCIDE DUST 20-20-60. A fluorine dust to replace Copper-Lime Dusts with poison, where neither arsenicals nor lime are desired. This dust contains 20 pounds Copotex (Neutral Copper). See preceding item for recommendations. 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.80; 50 lbs. \$3.10; 100 lbs. \$5.20.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION. (82 to 34 degrees Baumé.) 1 gal. can 55c; 5 gal. can \$2.25. Write for special prices on half barrel and barrel lots or more.

MAGIKIL JELLY ANT BAIT. Kills ants and is harmless to plants. Safety trap 25c; Garden size 35c; Estate tube 85c; Jumbo size \$1.75; 5 lb. can \$9.50.

NICOTINE DUSTS. Used to control aphids and thrips. For most effective control use on still, hot days. Use 3% dusts for ground applications, and 4% dusts for airplane applications.

	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	60 lbs.	100 lbs.
3% Standard . . . .	.75	\$1.40	\$3.25	\$5.95	\$10.90
3% Activated . . . .	.75	1.40	3.80	6.00	11.00
4% Standard . . . .	.90	1.70	3.90	7.80	13.60
4% Activated . . . .	.90	1.70	3.95	7.85	13.70

NICOTROL. Nicotine Sulphate with Penetrol as spreader. Qt. \$1.25; Gal. \$2.75; 5 gal. drums \$10.50.

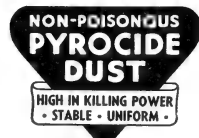
PARIS GREEN. Best grade. Use as a dust or in solution as a spray against chewing insects. ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 14 lbs. \$4.20; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

PENETROL. A free flowing spreader. Qt. 75c; gal. \$1.75; 5 gal. drum \$6.75. Write for prices in large quantities.

POISON BAITS. Ready for use to control cutworms and mole crickets. Poison Bait No. 6 is intended only for application direct to soil, as it will burn foliage. Poison Bait No. 3 should only be applied to soil or hardier foliage. Poison Bait No. 3, 100-lb. bag. \$4.25
Poison Bait No. 6, 100-lb. bag. 4.50

PYRETHRUM POWDER. Used to combat so-called white fly or bean leaf hoppers, also celery leaf tyer. Also recommended to kill ants, roaches, bedbugs and other household insects when dusted on the insects or placed in their runs. 1 lb. 45¢; 10 lbs. \$4.00; 25 lbs. \$8.50; 50 lbs. \$18.50; 100 lbs. \$35.00.

PYROCIDE DUST (Non-poisonous). Pyroicide Dust is a new, economical, non-poisonous insecticide. Pyroicide Dusts are made from Dry Pyroicide, a new insecticide material prepared by extracting the active principles of pyrethrum flowers and combining them with a suitable base. The result: Uniform, high killing power. While pyrethrum powder loses strength with age, Dry Pyroicide contains a substance which prevents loss of strength. Particles of Pyroicide Dust are evenly "coated" with the killing agent, and thus are much improved over pyrethrum powder-sulphur mixtures. Uniform and stable as to pyrethrin content. Deadly to many kinds of insects. In comparison with regular pyrethrum mixtures, it is much more economical. Kills: BEAN LEAF HOPPERS (COMMONLY CALLED WHITE FLIES), CABBAGE WORMS AND LOOPERS, CELERY LOOPERS AND CELERY LEAF-TYERS, FLEA HOPPERS AND FLEA BEETLES, APHIS ON CABBAGE, ETC. Will control roller worms, when applied with power equipment. Pyroicide Dusts will also control thrips on beans and peas, when a systematic dusting program is adhered to.



Where combined insecticidal and fungicidal actions are desired, Pyroicide Dusts containing neutral copper compounds are available.

We specifically recommend Pyroicide Dusts Nos. 5 and 5-A for the control of Bean Leaf Hoppers (White Flies). No. 5 contains 30% sulphur, while No. 5-A contains 65% sulphur. Both will control Bean Leaf Hoppers equally well.

We recommend Pyroicide Dust No. 7½ for the control of cabbage worms and loopers, celery loopers and celery leaf-tyers, flea hoppers and flea beetles, aphis (except pea aphis), roller worms, thrips, etc.

	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
No. 5-A with					
65% Sulphur . . . \$	.65	\$1.20	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$ 9.00
No. 7½ . . . . .	.80	1.50	3.40	6.25	11.50

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES, (Continued)

All Prices Quoted Are Subject to Change Without Notice.

Without Poison **Pyrox** TRADE MARK REGISTERED

own spray might be worth while if the results justified it. But, to begin with, you can't be sure of your ingredients. Then, the mixture is almost certain to be uneven; clogging the nozzles if they are small; coming out in big wasteful drops if they are large—drops that merely streak the foliage, leaving uncovered space for plant disease to attack your crop.

No trouble—you just mix Pyrox Without Poison with water, and spray. No burnt foliage. No wasted mixture; Pyrox stays in suspension well, and doesn't spoil if you don't use it promptly.

When a poison is needed, add Bowker's Arsenate of Lead or Bowker's Calicide. 100 lbs. \$8.75; 300 lb. drum \$23.70; 500 lb. barrel \$34.50.

PYROX. A combined insecticide and fungicide in the form of an easily mixed paste. Pyrox is used for control of chewing insects and fungous diseases. 25 lbs. \$5.75; 50 lbs. \$8.85; 800 lbs. \$34.50.



NICOTINE PYROX. If you have a garden, you will want a can of the Nicotine Pyrox—Pyrox treated with nicotine. It not only kills leaf-chewing insects and prevents blight and other diseases as the regular Pyrox does, but it also kills sucking insects such as aphids, thrips and leaf-hoppers. Nicotine Pyrox is designed for commercial crops, as well as home gardens. 17.6 oz. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 25 lbs. \$6.50.

RED ARROW INSECT SPRAY. Makes a perfect solution, harmless to foliage, human, animal or poultry life. Kills garden aphids, melon aphids (Hessian Fly), worms, rosechafers, leaf hoppers, whiteflies, red spider, caterpillars, thrip, celery leaf tyer, and recommended for spraying all kinds of flowers. 1 oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00; pint \$2.85; gallon \$10.70.

CUPROCID DUST No. 8. Contains 8 pounds of Cuprocid. No lime. Recommended for cucumbers, eggplants, pepper and tomatoes as a fungicide. 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.80; 50 lbs. \$8.10; 100 lbs. \$5.20.

CUPROCID DUST No. 12. Contains 12 pounds of Cuprocid. No lime. Especially recommended for potatoes as a fungicide. 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 50 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

CUPROCID TOMATO DUST No. 1. In addition to Cuprocid, this mixture contains Arsenate of Lead and Sulphur. 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.70; 50 lbs. \$4.85; 100 lbs. \$8.70.

ROLLER WORM DUST No. 1. A mixture consisting of Arsenate of Lead and Sulphur, intended for the control of leaf roller on beans. 5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. \$1.85; 50 lbs. \$3.20; 100 lbs. \$3.40.

ROTENONE DUST 1%. For cabbage worms and loopers, certain species of aphid (not including tomato aphid). 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.65; 50 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

A copper fungicide. A flowable paste, mixing readily with water. The nuisance of mixing your

ROTENONE DUST 1½%. Particularly recommended for the control of Pea Aphid. 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 25 lbs. \$3.90; 50 lbs. \$7.25; 100 lbs. \$13.50.

ROTO-CHINCH. Controls chinchbugs in lawns in both dry and wet weather. Usually only one application necessary on infected spots. This is a dust. 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 25 lbs. \$3.90; 50 lbs. \$7.25.

SCREW WORM KILLER. (Barry's). Kills screw worms instantly. Acts as a repellent in keeping flies off animals. No tar or other ointment needed for an after dressing. 6 oz. can 35c; 16 oz. can 65c; gallon can \$3.50.

SEMESAN. An effective treatment for vegetable and flower seeds to control damping-off fungi in the soil. Also repels ants. Directions on each package. ¼ oz. 10c; 2 oz. 40c; lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$11.40; 25 lbs. \$52.50.

SEMESAN BEL. (New Improved). For treatment of potatoes, controlling certain diseases of this crop. Directions on each package. 2 oz. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.65; 5 lbs. \$7.15; 25 lbs. \$33.25.

SQUASH DUST No. 2. An excellent dust to aid in the control of worms infecting squash, containing Arsenate Lead, Sulphur and Tobacco Dust. 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.55; 50 lbs. \$2.55; 100 lbs. \$4.10.

SULFOCID. Unexcelled as a vegetable spray. Checks mildew, rust and anthracnose on beans. Also used in the washing water before shipping beans, tomatoes, eggplants, and peppers to check rots and other diseases while in transit. While Sulfocid is a splendid spray for vegetables, it is just as valuable for citrus fruits. Pt. 65c; qt. \$1.05; gallon \$2.75; 5 gals. \$8.85.

SCALECID. Excellent for citrus. Combined with Sulfocid at the rate of two gallons Scalecid and one gallon Sulfocid to two hundred gallons of water; it takes care of many citrus troubles. Qt. 80c; gal. \$1.90; 5 gals. \$6.90; 10 gals. \$11.85.

Write for descriptive pamphlets on Sulfocid and Scalecid

SULPHUR. (Dusting, with Spreader). 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. 45c; 25 lbs. 90c; 50 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$2.25.

TERRO ANT KILLER. Will rid your place of ants in twenty-four hours. Small size bottle 25c; large bottle 50c.

THRIP AND MITE DUST No. 1. As this mixture contains Sulphur and treated Tobacco Dust, it has been found a satisfactory control for both Red Spider and Thrips in Strawberries. 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.45; 100 lbs. \$8.90.

TOBACCO DUST. Best grade finely ground dust. Analysis ¾ to 1% nicotine. 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. 90c; 100 lbs. \$3.00.

TRI-BASIC COPPER - LEAD - SULPHUR DUST 20 - 10 - 70. For Pin Worms on Eggplants, Leaf Worms on Pepper, Fruit and Pinworms on Tomatoes, etc. 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$2.60; 50 lbs. \$4.65; 100 lbs. \$8.80.

TRI-BASIC COPPER-SULPHUR DUST 20-80. A general Fungicide without Lime. 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 50 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

SPRAYERS

ALL PRICES QUOTED ON SPRAYERS ARE PREPAID, EXCEPT BOYETT'S TRACTION SPRAYER

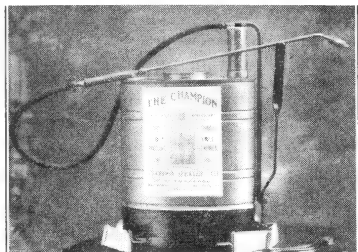
We carry a Complete Line of Repair Parts for all Sprayers Listed. Write for Prices

All Prices Quoted Are Subject to Change Without Notice.

CHAMPION SPRAYER

A revolutionary advancement in knapsack sprayers. So simple in mechanism there can be no trouble. Economical in cost, powerful in operation and combining a sprayer and agitator with a simple single operation. The Champion is equipped with an outstanding nozzle adjustable for all types of spraying. It has few working parts that ever need be replaced.

Brass Tank, Capacity 5 Gallons, \$16.50.



HOUSEHOLD SPRAYERS

Hudson G3½ Glass Jar, 4½ oz. Capacity.....	\$.20
Hudson No. 440 Handy, Tin, Quart Capacity.....	.80
Hudson No. 452 Misty, Tin, Quart Capacity.....	.60
Hudson No. 427G, Glass Jar, Continuous, Quart Capacity	1.10
Brown Du-Spra, Tin, Dome Top, Continuous, Pint Capacity.....	.65
Brown No. 315, Tin, Continuous, Quart Capacity.....	.95
Brown No. 325, Copper Tank, Continuous, Quart Capacity	1.45
Brown No. 335, Brass and Copper, Continuous, Quart Capacity	1.95

BOYETT'S TRUCK-CROP SPRAYER

This is one of the most economical and efficient truck-crop sprayers on the market today. It is a two-row machine, drawn by one horse and operated by one man. The power is derived from a double-action gear pump which furnishes ample power for six nozzles. The gears run in oil, insuring long life. The nozzle-arms can be adjusted to spray any width rows up to 6 feet, and the 15-gallon tank is equipped with a specially designed agitator to produce a perfect mixture at all times. Ten to fifteen acres can be sprayed with the same man-power required for the spraying of 2 to 3 acres by hand. Send for descriptive circular and further information.

Price \$91.30 f.o.b. Plant City and all Kilgore stores.

SPRAY HOSE

A high quality hose particularly suited for use on compressed air sprayers, bucket pumps, etc., because of its flexibility. Built to withstand the action of spray chemicals.

Price Per Foot 20c

HUDSON COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS



Hudson Perfection. Open Top, Galv. Tank. Top seam electric welded, side and bottom seams riveted and soldered. Beading through body adds strength, rigidity and appearance. Tested to 100 lbs. pressure.

4 Gallon Capacity, \$7.25.

Hudson Sterling Sprayer. Open Top, Galvanized Tank. Ideal for truckers, market gardeners, poultrymen and others who need a large capacity machine built for hard service.

Capacity 4 Gallons, Price \$6.25.

Hudson Climax Sprayer. Open Top, Galvanized Tank. Side seam closely riveted and soldered. Locked seam top and bottom. Handles whitewash, cold water paints, insecticides and similar preparations most efficiently.

3¾ Gallon Capacity, \$5.50.

HUDSON CLIMAX JUNIOR. Open top, Galvanized Tank. High pressure, convenient size and easy operation make this sprayer a favorite.

2½ Gallon Capacity, \$5.25.

Hudson Thrifty Sprayer. Funnel Top, Galvanized Tank. Of the same construction as Hudson sprayers described above, but of smaller capacity, light in weight and easy to handle, yet strong and sturdy.

2½ Gallon Capacity, \$3.50.

BROWN'S COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS

Brown's Open-Hed No. 4B and No. 4D are electrically welded and galvanized after being fabricated. This makes a tank lining having no seams. Equipped with 5-ply special spray hose, automatic shut-off, seamless brass extension, swivel nozzle coupling and non-clog nozzle.

Open-Hed No. 4B, Brass Tank, 4 gallons capacity	\$12.55
Open-Hed No. 3D, Galvanized Tank, 3 gallons capacity	\$6.90
Champ D Open-Hed Sprayer, Galvan- ized, 3¾ gal. capacity	\$6.30
Open-Hed No. 4D, Galvanized Tank, 4 gallons capacity	\$7.60

Brown's new Electro-Weld Sprayer has the side and head seams electricaly welded, the side wall, hand pump, lock and funnel are all galvanized after fabrication, resulting in a complete bonded, galvanized coating, insuring long life.



Electro-Weld No. 400D, Funnel Top, Galvanized Tank, 4½ gallons capacity	\$6.40
Electro-Weld No. 350D, Funnel Top, Galvanized Tank, 3½ gallons capacity	\$4.95
Electro-Weld No. 250D, Funnel Top, Galvanized Tank, 2½ gallons capacity	\$4.85

DUSTERS

ALL PRICES QUOTED ON DUSTERS ARE PREPAID, EXCEPT ROOT TRACTION DUSTERS.

We Carry a Complete Line of Repair Parts for All Dusters Listed. Write for Prices.

All Prices Quoted Are Subject to Change Without Notice.



ROOT MODEL T-3 TWO-ROW CHALLENGER DUSTER

Traction powered; extremely easy to operate; produces a strong, steady stream of dust from nozzles adjustable to plants as high as 80 inches. Feed adjustment, per acre 1 to 20 lbs. Hopper capacity 7½ lbs. Net weight 83 lbs.

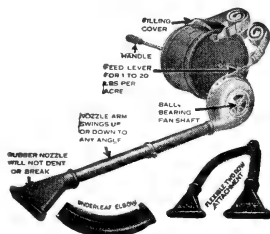
Price f.o.b. Plant City \$36.50.

ROOT MODEL T-3-R TWO-ROW CHALLENGER DUSTER

Same as Model T-3 but equipped with rubber tire.

Price f.o.b. Plant City \$40.65.

ROOT HAND DUSTER



Especially designed to furnish steady, accurate feed control. Precision workmanship in every detail, and constructed of finest materials throughout.

No brushes or wipers, free running and easy cranking. Bronze and steel gears packed in grease, and sealed in gear case, never require attention. Fan shaft runs

on ball bearing. Can be equipped with double row attachment at small cost.

Price \$20.80. 2-Row Attachment \$3.60.

ROOT CHALLENGE DUSTER

Following the Root principle of efficiency in design, this duster maintains a high standard of construction, performance, high air velocity, low power requirement. Simplification in design permits a low price without sacrifice in quality. Feed lever can be adjusted to discharge from 2 to 25 lbs. dust per acre. Capacity 7 to 10 pounds.

Price \$16.15. 2-Row Attachment \$3.60.

ROOT JUMBO PLUNGER HAND DUSTER. One of the sturdiest, most efficient, practical hand dusters made. Ideal for vegetable gardens, flowers, trees and shrubs. Dusts both the top and underside of plant foliage. Holds 1 pound.

Price \$2.90

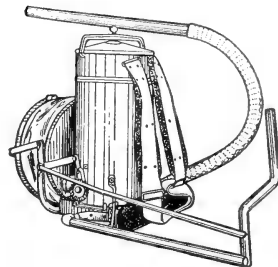


SMALL HAND DUSTERS

Brown Crystal Duster, Glass Jar, capacity 1 quart.....	\$1.40
Hudson No. 612 Patrol Duster, Glass Jar, capacity 1 quart.....	1.00
Hudson No. 665 Major Duster, Tin.....	.90
Hudson No. 664 Adjutant Duster, Tin.....	.50
Hudson No. 663 Cadet Duster, Tin.....	.40
Hudson No. 660 Signal Duster, Tin.....	.80
Hudson No. 651 Corporal Duster, Tin.....	.20
Quick Loader Puffer Dusters for household use.....	.15

CYANOGAS DUSTERS

Cyanogas Brass Foot Pump Dusters.....	\$7.00
Cyanogas Hand Dusters.....	8.00



AMERICAN BEAUTY DUSTER

Carried like a knapsack and operated by one man.

The 600 cubic inch bellows, operated easily by right hand, delivers a quick and positive cloud of dust; cloud constantly under operator's control, thus eliminating wasting of dust between plants or rows.

A 30-inch, wire-inserted, flexible rubber hose permits direction of cloud at will and with ease.

Two 18-inch lengths of tubing permit operator to reach low-growing plants without stooping; a spreader, when attached to end of tubing, directs dust cloud up underneath low-growing plants.

Wide shoulder straps are adjustable to fit any operator. Entire top lifts off for easy filling or accessibility for repairs. All parts are interchangeable, and worn or broken parts may be replaced by operator.

Hopper capacity: 15 lbs. of sulphur. Net weight, 17½ lbs.

Price \$22.50.

FERTILIZERS

All Fertilizer Prices Listed Below Are Subject to Change Without Notice

NACO BRAND FERTILIZERS

The manufacturers of NACO BRAND Fertilizers sincerely believe in their superiority. COMPARE RESULTS has been their slogan. NACO Fertilizers prove their value and economy by comparison.

NACO BRANDS are put up in 100 lb. bags. On single bag orders, prices are F.O.B. Plant City. On orders for 800 lbs. and up, prices listed are on a delivered basis by rail to any railroad station in Florida from the warehouse in Jacksonville.

NACO BRANDS FOR TRUCK

	Analysis	Price per 100-lb. Bag	Price per Ton
Strawberry Fruiter.....	3-8-8	\$1.90	\$38.00
Young Strawberry.....	4-8-3	1.85	37.00
Bean & Veg. Grower.....	4-8-4	1.90	37.50
Tomato Grower.....	4-8-8	2.05	41.00
Vegetable Special.....	4-7-5	1.95	38.60
Watermelon, Standard.....	5-7-5	1.90	37.40
Standard	4-7-5	1.75	35.00

NACO BRANDS FOR GARDENS

Fern Special.....	4-5-5	1.80	36.00
Lawngro	5-5-5	2.00	39.40
Flower & Shrub.....	4-8-2	1.80	35.80

NACO BRANDS FOR CITRUS

Young Tree Grower.....	4-9-3	1.85	36.20
Citrus Special.....	3-8-5	1.75	34.30
Citrus Special.....	3-8-8	1.85	36.30
Citrus Special.....	4-8-5	1.85	37.00
Citrus Special.....	4-8-8	1.95	39.00

All NACO BRAND Fertilizers are made from only the highest grade animal and vegetable organics, balanced with reasonable amounts of Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Superphosphate, and with the Potash from either Muriate or Sulphate of Potash.

NACO FIVE STAR

NACO was the first in the field to realize the need of "secondary elements." Believing that a number of these elements in small quantities were of more value than a greater amount of a single element, NACO has successfully made up its 5 Star Base, which includes Copper, Zinc, Iron, Magnesia, and Manganese. This 5 Star may be included in any of the above mixtures at the small additional cost of \$3.00 per ton. When ordering 5 Star, please be certain to designate 5 Star alongside the Brand desired.

OTHER FERTILIZERS RECOMMENDED

Granular Aero Cyanamid. A fertilizer carrying both nitrogen 22% and lime 70%. It is also valuable in helping to control soil disease organisms, especially nematodes. Packed in convenient, even weight, paper lined, 100-lb. sacks. 100 lbs. \$8.00; ton \$53.50, f.o.b. Plant City, and all stores. Call or write for interesting booklets describing its uses.

Goat Manure. 2½ per cent Potash and 1¼ per cent nitrogen. Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.55, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$30.40. 800 lbs. and up delivered, rail freight prepaid.

WIZARD BRAND SHEEP AND COW MANURE

Wizard manures are highly concentrated, with all weed seeds killed. They supply the humus and natural plant-food so needed by Florida soils.

For New Lawns use 10 to 12 pounds per 100 square feet and rake into the surface soil. On old lawns use 8 to 10 pounds scattered broadcast and wet down with a hose.

For Flowers and Shrubs mix Wizard with the soil around each plant, using 1 to 5 pounds according to size.

For Fruits and Vegetables use 1000 to 1500 pounds per acre. Apply with a drill in the row or hill. Wizard is a profitable and lasting soil-building fertilizer.

	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.	Ton
Wizard Brand Sheep Manure....	.50	\$.85	\$2.30	\$43.00
Wizard Brand Cow Manure.....	.50	.85	2.30	43.00

Prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City.

Manganese Sulphate. A soil corrective for alkaline or sweet land. Plants yellowed by Manganese starvation are easily strengthened by applications of Manganese Sulphate at the rate of from 100 to 200 lbs. per acre. Can also be used as a spray at the rate of 4 lbs. to 50 gallons of water to correct yellowing of plants on highly alkaline soils. Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$3.50, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$65.00, delivered, rail freight prepaid.

Peat Moss. Very good to add humus and hold moisture in seed-beds. Also an excellent poultry litter. Prices: Small lots 6¢ per lb.; 1 bale (about 125 lbs.) \$4.00; f.o.b. Plant City.

Steamed Bone Meal. 2.5 per cent nitrogen. 5 lbs. 15c; 10 lbs. 25c; 25 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$2.90; f.o.b. Plant City. 300 lbs. and up delivered, rail freight prepaid.

Nitrate of Soda. 16% nitrogen. Valuable for side-dressing crops. Put up in 100-lb. bags, \$2.45 each, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$48.50. 300 lbs. and up delivered, rail freight prepaid.

Acid Phosphate (Superphosphate). Acid Phosphate is a valuable fertilizer and has corrected many plant troubles, particularly on muck soil. 20 per cent available Phosphoric Acid. 100 lbs. \$1.10, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$21.85. 300 lbs. and up delivered, rail freight prepaid.

Hardwood Ashes. Fine for sour and acid soils. 2 per cent potash, put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.10, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$21.85. 300 lbs. and up delivered, rail freight prepaid.

Lime, Hydrated. Lime is a wonderful land-sweetener, and should be used on all new land that is just being cultivated. It is also a good thing for old land. Use at the rate of a half ton to a ton per acre, broadcast, before breaking the ground. If your soil is new and sour, the application should be heavier. You can use Hydrated with safety. 50-lb. bag 50c; ton \$19.00; ½ ton at ton rate, f.o.b. Plant City.

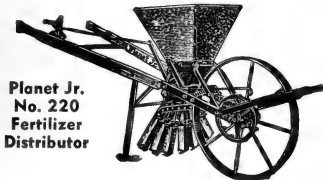
Planet Jr. Tools

SAVE WORK AND MONEY

All Prices Quoted Are Subject to Change Without Notice.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Seeds, the best that money can buy, will not give you best results unless you give the plants grown from them the proper care. Plant seeds at the proper depth, properly spaced in narrow rows. Keep the ground loosened up around your growing plants to retain the moisture and

above all kill the weeds before they get a start. The Planet Jr. line includes tools for doing this work economically and efficiently. They are the favorites of fussy gardeners all over the world and have been the unquestioned leaders in this field for more than 60 years. Send for the complete Planet Jr. catalog.



**Planet Jr.
No. 220
Fertilizer
Distributor**

Shipping
Weight
115 lbs.

Price
\$31.50

F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores

Designed particularly for Florida, the No. 220 is an economical and efficient fertilizer distributor. By means of its six adjustable spouts it spreads fertilizer evenly on the ground from 4 to 80 inches wide. It will distribute in the middles of three rows up to 14 inches apart or one side of each of two rows up to 86 inches. Special gates are furnished to permit distribution through only the two middle spouts or two or three spouts on either right or left side. The quantity of fertilizer can be accurately regulated from 200 to 2000 pounds per acre.



**Planet Jr.
No. 119
Garden Plow**

Shipping Weight
18 lbs.

Price \$4.10

F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores

The No. 119 with its 24-inch wheel is particularly suited to use in rough or very soft ground. The equipment included is all that is needed in most gardens. The single cultivator tooth is for making narrow furrows, marking out rows or for mixing fertilizer in the bottom of a seed furrow. The reversible scuffle blade attachment is for weeding, or reversed, for cultivating. The plow is for hilling, furrowing or light plowing.

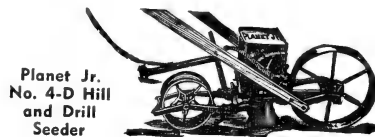


**Planet Jr. No. 219
Fertilizer Distributor
Attachment**

Shipping Weight,
33 lbs.
Price \$11.50
With stand, \$12.05
F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores.

Attachment
Only
Price \$8.10
With Stand.

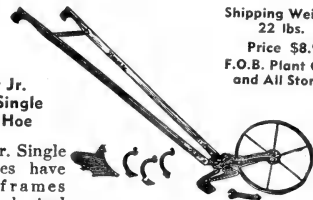
The new Planet Jr. Fertilizer attachment is designed to be used with the Planet Jr. No. 119 garden plow. The hopper holds about 25 lbs. and the output can be adjusted to distribute large or small quantities of fertilizer in a moment's time. Can be used attached to the No. 119 garden plow between the rows and is very efficient for side dressing. Can be attached to or detached from the No. 119 instantly and is a most economical, serviceable tool.



**Planet Jr.
No. 4-D Drill
and Hill
Seeder**

Shipping
Weight 14 lbs.
Price \$16.75
F.O.B. Plant
City and All
Stores.

A favorite with large and small gardeners for over 40 years. Easily adjustable to sow either in drills or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Instantly adjustable for any size seed opening. Shuts off automatically at the end of the row.



**Planet Jr.
No. 17 Single
Wheel Hoe**

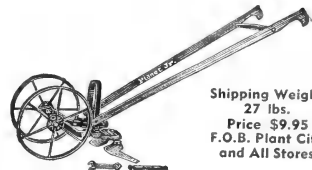
Shipping Weight
22 lbs.

Price \$8.95

F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores

Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoes have all steel frames and a 15-inch steel wheel. They are practically indestructible and can be used with a wide variety of cultivating attachments. The No. 17 is the most popular for home garden use including the three essential tools: Hoes, Cultivator Teeth and Plow.

**Planet Jr.
No. 13 Double
and Single
Wheel Hoe**



Shipping Weight
27 lbs.
Price \$9.95
F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores

The No. 13 Double Wheel Hoe has for equipment one pair 6 inch hoes only, the most useful of the cultivating attachments and all that many vegetable growers require. These Planet Jr. 6-inch Hoes are the most efficient soil mulchers and weed killers. Because of its adaptability for quickly cultivating large acreages of vegetables, and its simplicity and sturdiness, thousands of these No. 13's are bought every year because they pay for themselves in a short while in time and labor saved.

**Planet Jr.
No. 300
Drill Seeder**

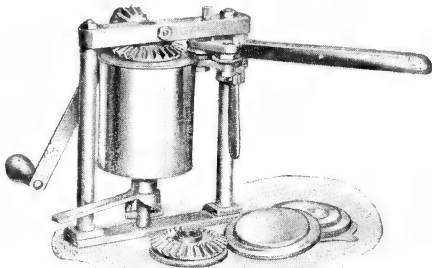


Shipping Weight
34 lbs.
Price \$22.75
F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores

The No. 300 Seeder for planting on muck only is the ideal machine for the commercial muckland vegetable grower who does not have sufficient acreage to warrant a large tractor or horse drawn outfit. It will plant any vegetable seed from the smallest up to bush lima beans. The No. 300 plants in continuous rows only, but it plants all seeds evenly and accurately and covers them uniformly so that a perfect stand is obtained.

CANNING DEPARTMENT

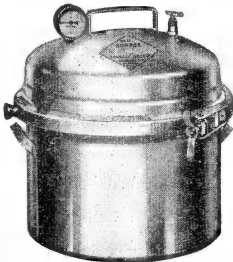
All Prices Quoted Are Subject to Change Without Notice.



BURPEE SIMPLEX SEALER
The Leader in Can Sealers.

Seals cans quickly and easily. Set the can in position, spin the crank with the right hand and move a lever with the left hand. Made of hardened steel for long life. Rustproof. Equipped with attachment which simplifies changing from one sized can to another. Clamps on a table. Seals, opens and reflanges two sizes of cans, the No. 2 and No. 3. Tested canning recipes and illustrated instructions with every sealer. Net weight 11 lbs. Price \$10.90, prepaid.

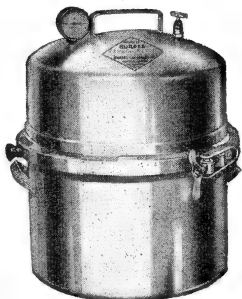
BURPEE STEEL PRESSURE COOKERS



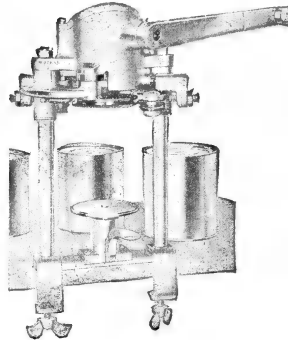
Model ST25P

Takes the place of an aluminum pressure cooker for sterilizing canned foods. Polished tinned steel body and cover. Lightweight, but strong. Deep dome-shaped cover divides handling weight. Equipped with Burpee patented single-piece "band-lock" closing device. Fitted with geared gauge and rustproof combination safety valve and petcock.

Model ST25P: Complete with full-capacity canning rack, inset pans, pan supports, instructions, and valuable canning book. Holds 17 No. 2 or 10 No. 3 tin cans, or 7 quart glass jars. Net weight, 14 lbs. Price \$15.90.



Model ST1525P: Complete with full-capacity canning rack, flat rack, inset pans, pan supports, instructions, and canning book. Holds 25 No. 2 or 15 No. 3 tin cans, or 14 quart glass jars. Net weight, 19 lbs. Price \$18.90.



Extremely Simple, Accurate and Foolproof. Insert can, turn crank, and can is automatically sealed. Just that simple!

Complete canning recipe book with each machine

DIXIE SIMPLIFIED AUTOMATIC HOME CAN SEALER WITH CAN SAVER ATTACHMENT

One of the best home can sealers ever built. Equipped to seal No. 2 (pint) and No. 3 (quart) Sanitary cans. Can be furnished to seal No. 1 and No. 2½ cans, if desired. Write for price.

CANS

Sanitary open top cans are ideal for home canning, uniform, accurate, dependable and strong. Each can is made from full weight prime tinplate and carefully tested to assure perfection. For vegetables, fruits or meats requiring the protection of enamels, "R" or "C" enamel-lined cans will give the best results. Sanitary open top cans require a can sealer for sealing.

Friction Top or syrup cans are used for packing syrup and for many other purposes.

	No. in Case
No. 2 Sanitary Cans and Caps.....	100
No. 3 Sanitary Cans and Caps.....	100
No. 2 Sanitary Enameled Cans and Caps.....	100
No. 3 Sanitary Enameled Cans and Caps.....	100
No. 1½ Friction-top (¾ pt.) Cans and Caps.....	100
No. 2½ Friction-top (¾ qt.) Cans and Caps.....	100
No. 5 Friction-top (approx. ½ gal.) Cans and Caps...	50
No. 10 Friction-top (approx. 1 gal.) Pail and Lid.....	50
No. 5 Friction-top R Enameled (approx. ½ gal.) Cans and Caps.....	50
5 gal. Square Honey Cans.....	18
Extra Covers for No. 2 Sanitary Cans (per 100).....	\$.85
Extra Covers for No. 3 Sanitary Cans (per 100).....	1.10

WRITE FOR PRICES ON CANS

CAN LABELS

Prices Quoted are Prepaid

	25	100	1000
No. 2 and 3 Vegetable.....	\$.025	\$.050	\$3.50
No. 1½ and 2½ Syrup.....	.25	.50	3.50
No. 5 (approx. ½ gal. syrup).....	.25	.60	5.00
No. 10 (approx. 1 gal. syrup).....	.25	.60	5.00

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS AND FARM SUPPLIES

All Prices Quoted Are Subject to Change Without Notice.

WISS GARDEN TOOLS



No. 808 "Draw Cut" Pruning Shears

No. 808 "Draw Cut".....	\$2.50
No. 908 "Hy-Power".....	2.00



No. 800 Quick Trim Grass Shears

No. 800 "Quick Trim".....	\$.89
No. 5600 Forged Grass Shear.....	1.40



Light Weight Hedge Shears

No. 6 1/2 J, 6 1/2-inch blade.....	\$1.10
No. 6 1/2 B, 6 1/2-inch blade.....	1.60



California Pattern Pruning Shears

No. 309-V, 9-inch.....	\$3.00
------------------------	--------

Protect Your Hands with these Soft Leather



GLOVES

So easy to wear,
yet give you All-
Leather DIRT-
PROOF protection.
Durable, economi-
cal, washable.
Sizes: Ladies' small,
med., large; Men's
small, med., large.

NATIONAL
Ezy Wear
GLOVES

Price 75c
pr. post-
paid.

CYCLONE SEEDER

Made for any kind of grain or grass seed which can be sown broadcast, such as alfalfa, barley, beggarweed, buckwheat, corn, clover, cowpeas, millet, oats, peas, rape, rye, soy beans, sorghum, turnips, vetches, wheat. One man seeds several acres per hour. Price \$2.75 postpaid.

HAND CORN PLANTER

Has a rotating disc which can be adjusted for all size and number of kernels insuring perfectly uniform seeding. Operates as fast as a man can walk and plants from eight to ten acres per day. Built in both one hand and two hand types.

Prices quoted are postpaid

No. 809—One Hand Acme Rotary Planter.....	\$2.50
No. 810—Two Hand Acme Planter.....	\$2.00

HOTKAPS

(Prices F.O.B. Plant City)

Hotkaps are "individual hothouses" for every plant—protecting them against frost, rain, wind, insects and crusting. They force plant growth, making hardier, healthier plants and producing crops two to three weeks earlier. They may be used with practically any crop that needs protection, but are especially suited for use with vine crops such as tomatoes, cucumbers, cantaloupes and watermelons.



150 and Hotkap Setter and Tamper....	\$ 2.85
250 and Hotkap Setter and Tamper....	4.25
1000 without Setter.....	11.00
5000 without Setter, per 1000.....	10.75
10000 without Setter, per 1000.....	10.50
25000 without Setter, per 1000.....	10.25
Steel Hotkap Setter with Tamper.....	1.60
Garden Setter alone.....	.50
Steel Tamper alone.....	.25
New Home Garden Package—25 Hotkaps with Setter.....	.50

LABEL PASTE

Ours is a genuine wheat paste, especially made for pasting labels on vegetable and fruit boxes. Mixes easily in cold or warm water. Will not discolor labels. Unaffected by water or atmospheric changes after drying.

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City and all Kilgore stores.

5 lbs. 75¢; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$14.00; 225 lbs. \$29.25

TARPAULINS—Fultex Brand

Made of high grade, closely woven cotton duck treated by heat pressure saturation process which insures positive water-proofing. The material is oil tempered. We can supply any size you require.

Size	Weight	Price
7 1/2 x 10	12 oz. to sq. yard.....	\$ 7.80
10 x 12	12 oz. to sq. yard.....	12.45
12 x 14	15 oz. to sq. yard.....	21.00
15 x 16	15 oz. to sq. yard.....	29.50
15 x 20	15 oz. to sq. yard.....	36.50

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City and all Kilgore stores.

CONTAINER LABELS

We have large stocks of attractive labels for tomato lugs, pepper crates, beans, celery and citrus. Upon request we will gladly forward samples of any type label you require. Charges for printing your brand and name are nominal. Write The Kilgore Seed Co., Plant City, Florida, for full information.

TWINE (Jute)

Soft vegetable tying twine, excellent quality. Used for tying tomato plants and bunching vegetables.

Prices quoted are prepaid

Per lb. 50c; 50 to 60 lb. reels, per lb. 35c.

RAFFIA—Prices quoted are prepaid.

The plain or natural color comes in one pound hanks. Lb. 90c; 10 lbs. \$8.50; 100 lbs. \$75.00.

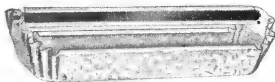
Colored Raffia (Bright Red, Royal Blue, Lavender, Brown, Orange, Bottle Green) 1/4 lb. 35¢.

Raffia, bleached white, 1/4 lb. 55c.

Raffia Needles, small or large, 2 for 5c.

**We Carry Only The Very Best Poultry Supplies. Our Stocks Are Complete At All Times,
Which Means Quick And Efficient Service On All Orders.
General Poultry Supplies—Prices F.O.B. Plant City and All Kilgore Stores.
All Prices Quoted Are Subject to Change Without Notice.**

HUDSON HANDY FILL CHICK FOUNTAIN



Balanced "S" type reel, strong, well built, for small flocks, die formed in one piece.

No. 101 Feeder,
10-inch length . . . \$.15

No. 105 Feeder, 15-inch length.....	.20
No. 124 Feeder, 24-inch length.....	.30



Snap-on pan and sturdy handle make it possible to carry fountain when full without spilling. Ideal for baby chicks—ten drinking cups correctly sized.

No. A-4—Capacity 1 gallon.
Price.....\$.70

No. G-8, 8-hole Size.....	\$.15
No. G-12, 12-hole Size.....	.20

MASON JAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER



B-35 Glass Pan with
three point clip.....\$.15

Electrically welded ends—Ezy-Angle sides with flat bottom and feed saving lip, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. Perfectly formed galvanized steel throughout.

No. 6240 Feeder, 24-inch length.....	\$.60
No. 6360 Feeder, 36-inch length.....	.75
No. 6480 Feeder, 48-inch length.....	.95

Black oxidized brass scales, white filled figures and graduations, mercury tubes.

Incubator Thermometer	\$1.00
Brooder Thermometer .....	.60
Weather Thermometer, 8 in. wood case.....	.50

Key Ring Leg Bands. Made of celluloid in fast colors, red, pink, garnet, green, white and blue. Sizes for baby chick, pigeon, bantam, medium, intermediate and large. Specify size and color. 1c each; 75c per 100.

NEST-EGGS

China, 3¢ each; 35¢ per dozen.

(POSTPAID)

Pratt's Poultry Regulator, 18 oz. pkg. 25c; 2¾ lbs. 55c; 6 lbs. \$1.00; 12½ lbs. \$1.60; 25 lbs. \$2.85.

Pratt's Animal Regular, 16 oz. pkg. 25c; 2½ lbs. 50c; 6 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.85.

Pratt's N-K Poultry Worm Capsules, Adult size, 50-capsule pkg. 85c; 100-capsule pkg. \$1.50; Chick size, 50-capsule pkg. 55c; 100-capsule pkg. \$1.00.

Pratt's Poultry Worm Powder, 100 hen size, 75c.
Pratt's R-P Tablets (formerly Roup), 1½ oz. 30c; 3½ oz. 60c.

Pratt's Chick Tablets (formerly Diarrhoea), $\frac{7}{8}$ oz. 30c;
2 $\frac{3}{8}$ oz. 60c.

Pratt's Disinfectant for Dipping and Spraying Poultry and Stock. Pint 35c; quart 50c; ½ gal. 85c; gal. \$1.45.

Pratt's Fly Chaser. (For livestock.) 1 qt. 60c; gal. \$1.60;
5 gal. \$6.50.

Barry's Screw Worm Killer. 6 oz. 35c; 16 oz. 65c; gallons \$3.50.

Baywood Sorehead Remedy—use in drinking water as a preventative. ½ pt. 25c; pt. 40c.

Germozone—For use in drinking water. Valuable as preventative of simple bowel trouble, also ocular roup. 4 fluid oz. 50c; 12 fluid oz. 75c.

Getz-Um Poultry Insurance—Use in drinking water for lice, mites, fleas and all blood sucking insects. 2 fluid oz. 50c.

Tilghman Condition Powder. Aromatic stimulant and Carminative for cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and chickens. Package 25c.

Walko Tablets. Use in drinking water for baby chicks. Aids in treating cold in head, simple catarrh, sneezing, wheezing, and roup. Package 50c.

Bee-Keepers' Supplies, Bee-Hives and Equipment

All prices quoted are subject to change without notice and are f.o.b. Plant City, Florida.
If you wish your shipment to be made by mail, please add postage when ordering.

The following is only a partial list of our large and complete line of bee supplies carried in stock in all Kilgore's Florida stores and in Kilgore's mail order department at Plant City, Florida. Write for a complete catalog on Bee-Keepers' Supplies. We can always quickly get whatever a customer wants from the factory branch if we happen to be out, in which case the price will be f.o.b. factory, Medina, Ohio.

Standard 10-Frame Hive

One-story Standard Hive with metal cover. 18¼x20 in., outside measurements.

Hives in the flat are furnished with nails. 135-lb. tin rabbets punched for nails, reversible bottom board, improved metal cover, Hoffman frames, and complete directions for nailing.

22302. Knocked down without foundation. Wt. 31 lbs. \$ 4.60
22302. Price 5 Hives KD Wt. 149 lbs. 18.35

One-story Standard Hive, with excelsior cover.

22302. Knocked down without foundation. Wt. 27 lbs. \$ 4.00
22303. Price 5 Hives KD Wt. 132 lbs. 15.30

Full-Depth 10-Frame Extracting Supers or Hive Bodies

22482. 1 KD Standard Body with frames, no foundation.

Wt. 13 lbs. \$ 1.95

22483. 5 KD Standard Body with frame, no foundation.

Wt. 69 lbs. 8.10

Shallow 10-Frame Extracting Supers

22527. 1 KD Empty only, no fittings. Wt. 5 lbs. \$.65

22528. 5 KD Empty only, no fittings. Wt. 28 lbs. 3.00

22522. 1 KD With shallow frames, no foundation.

Wt. 9 lbs. 1.20

22523. 5 KD With shallow frames, no foundation.

Wt. 30 lbs. 5.60

22522. Frame with Hoffman top bar. Wt. 9 lbs. 1.20

22523H. 5 KD frames with Hoffman top bar. Wt. 39 lbs. 5.90

Beeway 10-Frame Section Super

22542. 1 KD Without sections or foundation. Wt. 8 lbs. \$ 1.50

22543. 5 KD Without sections or foundation. Wt. 39 lbs. 5.45

List of Inside Fixtures for Supers

2540. Beeway Section-holders for 4¼x4¼ x 10 50 100

1¼ in. sections. Wt. 22 lbs. per 100 \$0.50 \$2.30 \$4.40

2544. Beeway Wood Separators 1-10 in.

thick. Wt. 13 lbs. per 10027 1.20 2.20

4248. 10-frame Heavy Metal Frame Supports.

14-in. Wt. 7 lbs. per 10022 .80 1.50

4258. 10-frame Flat Tins, 15½ x ¾ in. Wt.

8 lbs. per 10016 .70 1.30

453. Super Springs, 1c each. Wt. 1½ lbs.

per 10083

Honey Extractors

4005. Two frame New Novice Extractor. Pockets, 9½ x

16 in. 60 combs per hr. Shipping Wt. 47 lbs. \$14.85

Covers, Metal Covers, 10-Frame

22622. 1 KD Metal Cover with inner cover. Wt. 8 lbs. \$ 1.40

22623. 5 KD Metal Cover with inner cover. Wt. 46 lbs. 6.60

The Excelsior Wood Cover, 10-Frame

22632. 1 KD Excelsior All-Wood Cover. Wt. 8 lbs. \$ 0.80

22633. 5 KD Excelsior All Wood Cover. Wt. 40 lbs. 3.70

Inner Covers, 10-Frame

22672. 1 KD Inner Cover, without bee escape. Wt. 3 lbs. \$ 0.40

22673. 5 KD Inner Cover, without bee escape. Wt. 12 lbs. 1.90

Bottom Boards, 10-Frame

22712. 1 KD Reversible Cypress Bottom Board. Wt. 7 lbs. \$ 0.80

22713. 5 KD Reversible Cypress Bottom Board. Wt. 35 lbs. 3.60

Wire for Frames

446. ¼ lb. Spools Tinned Wire. \$ 0.17

447. ¼ lb. Spools Tinned Wire.28

448. 1 lb. Spools Tinned Wire.45

Bee Escape

411. Root Double Escape without Board. Wt. 1 oz. \$ 0.16

Bristle Bee Brush

292. Bristle Bee Brush. Wt. 3 oz. \$ 0.28

Frames

Furnished in the flat with nails and staples. All frames are furnished with solid bottoms unless otherwise specified.

2910. Hoffman, with solid bottom bar, 9½ x

17¼ in. Wt. 46 lbs. per 100 \$0.85 \$3.25 \$6.10

2920. Regular Shallow Extracting Frames,

with solid bottom bar, depth 5¼ in. Wt. 26

lbs. per 10058 2.15 4.25

2940. Shallow Extracting Frames, with regular

Hoffman top bar, with solid bottom bar.

Wt. 38 lbs. per 10068 2.85 5.60

Comb Honey Sections

Mill Run

2440. 100 Wt. 8 lbs. \$1.50

2442. 500 Wt. 31 lbs. 6.90

Spur Wire Imbedder

401. Super Wire Imbedder. Wt. 8 oz. \$0.22

Steel Hive Tool

405. Hive Tool. 10-inch. Wt. 6 oz. \$0.66

Wire Queen and Drone Trap (10-frame)

4211. Wire Trap. Wt. 2 lbs. \$0.50

Queen Excluder, 10-Frame

Bees pass through rapidly, without hesitating.

4242. 10-frame Standard 3-wire and wood, 16¼x20 in. Each 10

Wt. 4 lbs. \$0.68 \$6.60

4241. 10-frame Special 7-wire and wood. Wt. 4 lbs.70 6.90

Standard Smoker

423. Standard Tin Smoker, ¾ x 7 in. Wt. 2 lbs. \$1.05

Drill Bee Gloves

276. Medium, 277 Large. Wt. 1 lb. \$0.94

Veils

255. Root Indestructible Bee Veil. Wt. 1 lb. \$0.83

Feeders

291. Boardman Feeder, with cap. Wt. 12 oz. \$0.22

Staples

4562. Crate Staples 2 x ¼ in., 1 lb. carton \$0.28

4571. New style End-space Staples, 1 lb.28

Cement-Coated Wire Nails

4511. 2d Fine Lb. \$0.16

4517. 7d box11

4546. ¾-inch30

4569. Galvanized Nails, ¾ in. long, not cement-coated, for

nailing metal on covers.22

Foundation Medium Brood, 3-Ply

8x16¼ in.—7 sheets to pound

5000. 10-sheet Carton Price Weight

5003. 50-sheet Carton \$1.30 3 lbs.

Medium Brood, Single-Ply

For Standard Frames

8x16¼ in.—8 sheets to pound

5110. 10-sheet Carton Price Weight

5113. 50-sheet Carton \$1.10 3 lbs.

Light Brood, Single-Ply

8x16¼ in.—Special, 10 sheets to pound

5210. 10-sheet Carton Price Weight

5213. 50-sheet Carton \$0.88 2 lbs.

5214. 200-sheet Carton 4.15 7 lbs.

Medium Brood, Single-Ply

For Shallow Frames

4½x16¼ in.—15 sheets to pound

5120. 10-sheet Carton Price Weight

5123. 50-sheet Carton \$0.67 2 lbs.

Medium Brood, Single-Ply

5x16¼ in.—13 sheets to pound

10-sheet Carton Price Weight

50-sheet Carton \$0.67 2 lbs.

3.10 6 lbs.

Medium Brood, Wired

8 9-16x16¼ in.—7 sheets to pound

350. 10-sheet Carton Price Weight

350. 50-sheet Carton \$1.30 3 lbs.

6.30 10 lbs.

Medium Brood, Wired

5x16¼ in.—12 sheets to pound

352. 10-sheet Carton Price Weight

352. 50-sheet Carton \$0.82 2 lbs.

3.78 6 lbs.

Thin Super

5331. 1-lb. Carton, 3¼x15¼ in., 28 sheets to lb. Price Weight

5333. 5-lb. Carton, 3¼x15¼ in., 28 sheets to lb. \$1.00 2 lbs.

5321. 1-lb. Carton, 4½x16¼ in., 22 sheets to lb. 4.75 7 lbs.

5323. 5-lb. Carton, 4½x16¼ in., 22 sheets to lb. 1.00 2 lbs.

5371. 1-lb. Carton, 5x16¼ in., 22 sheets to lb. 4.75 7 lbs.

5373. 5-lb. Carton, 5x16¼ in., 22 sheets to lb. 1.00 2 lbs.

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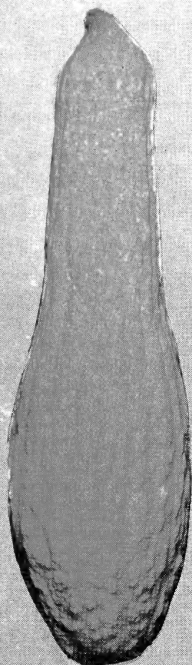
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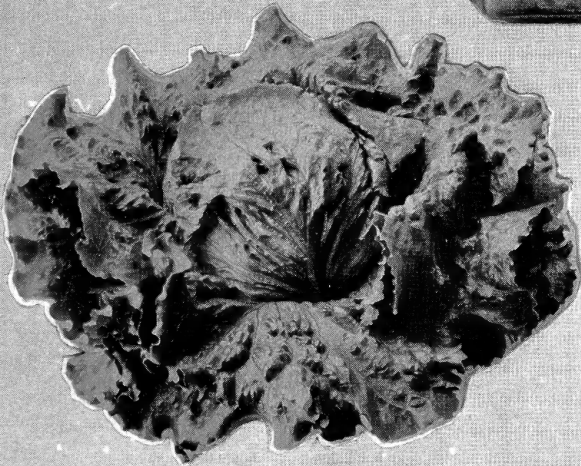
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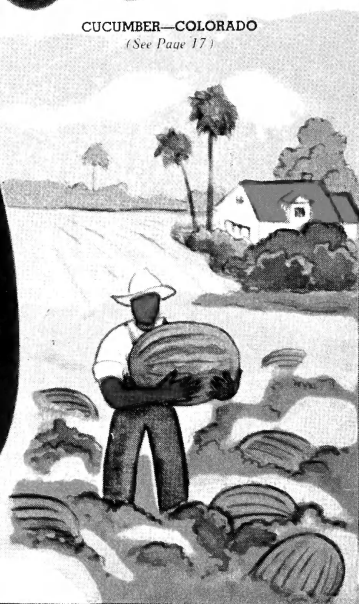
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